

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Librarian of Congress

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1958



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington · 1959

The Library of Congress has cataloged this publication as follows

U. S. *Library of Congress.*

Report of the Librarian of Congress. 1865/66—

Washington [U. S. Govt. Print. Off.]

v illus., ports, plans 23-27 cm annual

Report year irregular

Some reports issued in the congressional series

Title varies 1904/05-21/22, Report of the Librarian of Congress
and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Buildings and
Grounds

Other slight variations in title

Z733 U57A

6—6273

3d set

Z663 A2

Library of Congress

[58r55n2]

Contents

	Page
<i>Joint Committee on the Library</i>	IV
<i>Library of Congress Trust Fund Board</i>	IV
<i>Forms of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress</i>	IV
<i>Officers of the Library of Congress</i>	V-IX
<i>Letter of Transmittal to Congress</i>	IX

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

<i>Library of Congress Organization Chart</i>	X
<i>Introduction</i>	1-6

Chapter

I <i>The Processing Department</i>	7-20
II <i>The Legislative Reference Service</i>	21-24
III <i>The Reference Department</i>	25-43
IV <i>The Law Library</i>	44-51
V <i>The Administrative Department</i>	52-61
VI <i>The Copyright Office</i>	62-73

APPENDIXES

I Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, Summary of Annual Report	77-78
II Statistics of Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work	79-83
III Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs	84-90
IV Statistics of Binding	91
V Statistics of Card Distribution	92-97
VI List of Publications	98-102
VII Photoduplication Statistics	103
VIII Statistics of Reader and Reference Service	104-105
IX Recording Laboratory Statistics	106
X Statistics of the Division for the Blind	107
XI List of Concerts, Readings, and Lectures	108-109
XII Statistics of Employment	110-111
XIII Financial Statistics	112-133
XIV. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress	134
INDEX	135-136

Orientalia Division

Horace I. Poleman, Chief

Chinese Section Edwin G. Beal, Head

Hebrew Section Lawrence Marwick, Head

Japanese Section Edwin G. Beal, Acting Head (until August 14, 1957)

Osamu Shimizu, Head (from August 15, 1957)

Near East Section Robert F. Ogden, Head

South Asia Section Cecil C. Hobbs, Head (from May 19, 1958)

Prints and Photographs Division

Edgar Breitenbach, Acting Chief (until August 25, 1957), and Chief (from August 26, 1957)

Alice Lee Parker, Assistant Chief

Photograph Collection Hirst D. Milhollen, Specialist in Photography

Rare Book Division

Frederick R. Goff, Chief

Science and Technology Division (name changed as of February 1, 1958, from Science Division)

John Sherrod, Jr., Chief

Aeronautics Section Marvin W. McFarland, Head

Serial Division

Paul L. Berry, Chief

Government Publication Reading Room

John H. Thaxter, Head

Slavic and Central European Division

Sergius Yakobson, Chief

Stack and Reader Division

Willard Webb, Chief

Gordon W. Patterson, Assistant Chief

Motion Picture Section James H. Culver, Head

Microfilm Reading Room John M. Hunt, Supervisor

Technical Information Division (terminated February 1, 1958)

Lillian A. Hamrick, Acting Chief (until August 11, 1957), and Chief (until February 1, 1958)

Gordon Ward, Assistant Chief (from September 23, 1957)

Law Library

William Lawrence Keitt, Law Librarian

Francis X. Dwver, Assistant Law Librarian (until August 24, 1958); and Associate Law Librarian (from August 25, 1958)

American-British Law Division William H. Crouch, Chief

Law Library in the Capitol Joseph A. Daly, Assistant in Charge

European Law Division Vladimir Gsovski, Chief

Far Eastern Law Division Choung Chan, Chief

Hispanic Law Division Helen L. Clagett, Chief

Legislative Reference Service

Ernest S. Griffith, Director (until September 12, 1958)

Hugh L. Elsbree, Director (from September 15, 1958)

Merlin H. Nipe, Acting Deputy Director (until January 1, 1958), and Assistant Deputy Director (from January 2, 1958)

Roger Hilsman, Jr., Deputy Director (from January 2, 1958)

Burnis Walker, Executive Officer

American Law Division

Wilfred C. Gilbert, Chief

Economics Division

Gustav Peck, Chief

Education and Public Welfare Division

Helen E. Livingston, Chief

Foreign Affairs Division

Roger Hilsman, Jr., Chief (until January 1, 1958)

Ernest W. Lefever, Acting Chief (from January 2, 1958)

History and Government Division

William R. Tansill, Chief (until December 31, 1957)

Merlin H. Nipe, Chief (from January 2, 1958)

Library Services Division

Norman A. Pierce, Chief

Senior Specialists Division

Ernest S. Griffith, Chief (until September 12, 1958)

Hugh L. Elsbree, Chief (from September 15, 1958)

Processing Department

John W. Cronin, Director
 Lewis C. Coffin, Assistant Director
 Jean B. Metz, Selection Officer
 Benjamin A. Custer, Editor, Dewey Decimal
 Classification Editorial Office
 David J. Haykin, Specialist in Classification
 and Subject Headings (died May 4, 1958)
 Seymour Lubetzky, Specialist in Bibliographic
 and Cataloging Policy

Binding Division

George E. Smith, Chief
 Henrietta M. Mierke, Assistant Chief

Card Division

Alpheus L. Walter, Chief
 Elizabeth H. Harding, Assistant Chief

Catalog Maintenance Division

Edward A. Finlayson, Chief

Descriptive Cataloging Division

C. Sumner Spalding, Chief
 Jane C. Hall, Assistant Chief

Exchange and Gift Division

Alton H. Keller, Chief
 Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief

Order Division

Francis H. Henshaw, Chief
 William H. Kurth, Assistant Chief

Serial Record Division

Mary E. Kahler, Chief

Subject Cataloging Division

Richard S. Angell, Chief
 Leo E. LaMontagne, Assistant Chief

Union Catalog Division

George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief
 Johannes L. Dewton, Assistant Chief

Copyright Office

Arthur Fisher, Register of Copyrights
 William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register
 George D. Cary, General Counsel
 Abe A. Goldman, Chief of Research

Cataloging Division

Joseph W. Rogers, Chief

Examining Division

Abraham L. Kaminstein, Chief

Reference Division

Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief

Service Division

Luther H. Mumford, Chief

Administrative Department

Robert C. Gooch, Director
 Duard M. Eddins, Assistant to the Director
 Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections

Buildings and Grounds Division

Merton J. Folev, Chief
 Irvin E. Boniface, Assistant Chief

Guard Division

Joseph E. Mullaney, Captain of the Guard

Office of Fiscal Services

Julius Davidson, Chief
 William W. Rossiter, Deputy Chief

ACCOUNTING OFFICE Kenneth N. Ryan, Ac-
 counting Officer

Accounts Section Mary E. Kilrov, Head and
 Assistant Accounting Officer

Tabulating Section John I. Meehan, Head

BUDGET OFFICE William W. Rossiter, Budget
 Officer

DISBURSING OFFICE James A. Severn, Jr., Dis-
 bursing Officer

Office of the Secretary

Mildred C. Portner, Secretary of the Library
 Ida F. Wilson, Assistant Secretary

Personnel Division

Robert M. Holmes, Jr., Acting Director of Per-
 sonnel (until March 12, 1957), and Director
 of Personnel (from March 13, 1957)

Photoduplication Service

Donald C. Holmes, Chief
 Charles LaHood, Jr., Assistant Chief

CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Poets in English Randall Jarrell (until Sep-
 tember 3, 1958) and Robert Frost (from
 October 13, 1958)

HONORARY CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

Acquisition of Children's Books: Irvin Kerlan
 Aeronautics: Charles A. Lindbergh
 American Historiography: St. George Leakin
 Sioussat
 American Letters: Maxwell Anderson, Elizabeth
 Bishop, Richard P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks,
 John Crowe Ransom, Eudora Welty
 English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.
 Fine Arts: Fern Rusk Shapley
 History of Canon Law and Roman Law:
 Stephan George Kuttner
 History of International Intellectual Relations:
 Waldo Gifford Leland
 Islamic Archaeology and Near Eastern History:
 Myron B. Smith
 Luso-Brazilian Culture: Robert C. Smith
 Materials for Research in American History:
 Solon J. Buck
 Motion Pictures: Roger Albright
 Planning of the Collections: Harry Miller Ly-
 denberg
 Typography and Design: Warren W. Ferris

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS OF THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Germany
 Library Development in the German Federal
 Republic: Gisella Von Busse

COMMITTEE TO SELECT PRINTS FOR PUR-
CHASE UNDER THE PENNELL FUND

Edgar Breitenbach, Arthur W. Heintzelman, and
 Benton Spruance

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE OLIVER
WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress,
 Chairman, *ex officio*
 Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Administrative Editor

LIBRARY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

Albert O. Luther, Superintendent
 John C. Davis, Foreman of Printing
 Hugh R. Wood, Foreman of Binding

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR· I have the honor to submit, as required by law, a report of the affairs of the Library of Congress, including the copyright business, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement thereto published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1958, are submitted herewith, as is a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

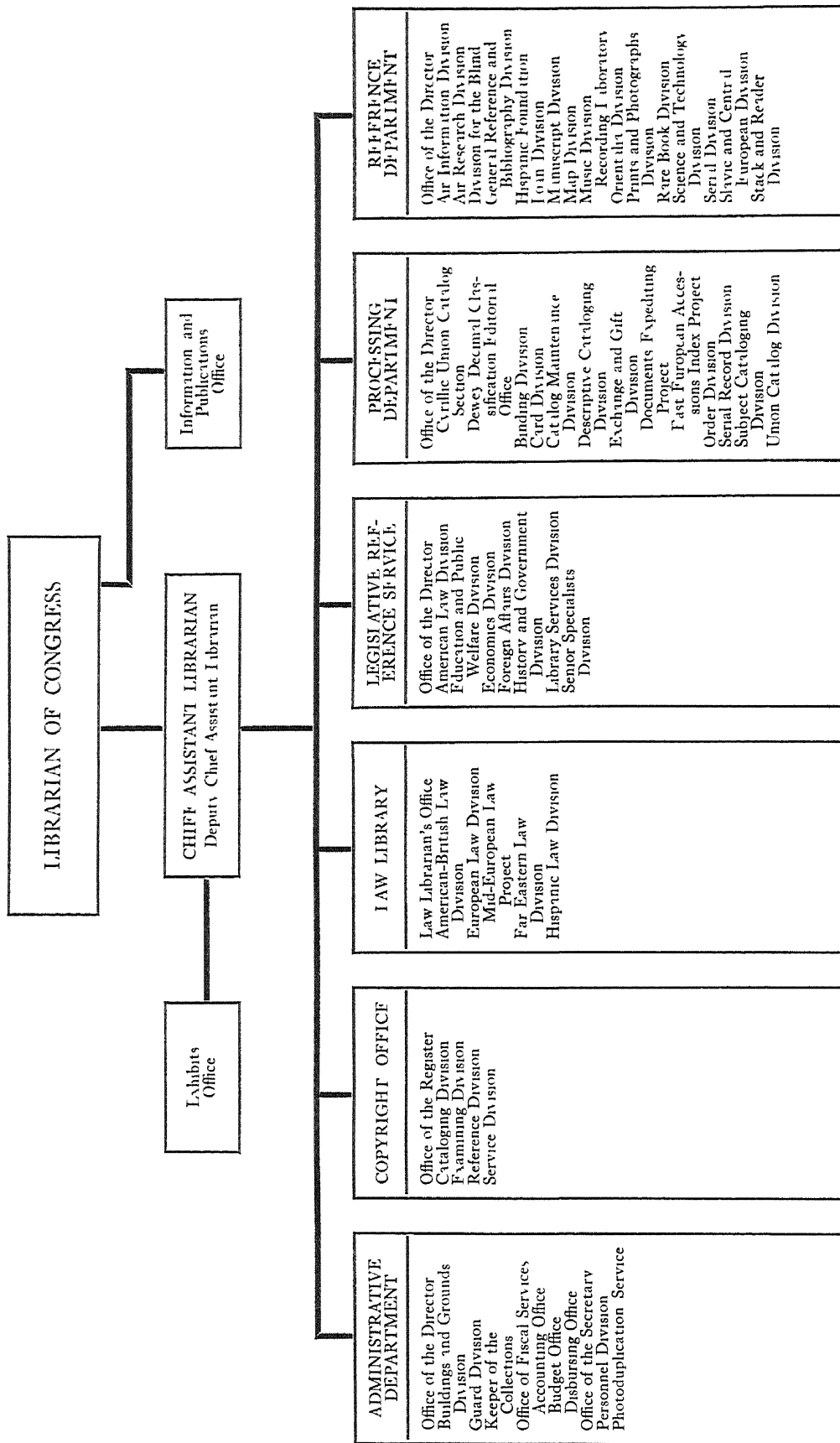
L. QUINCY MUMFORD
Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D C

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Organization Chart

June 30, 1958



Introduction

THE operations of the Library of Congress to some extent mirror the trends affecting the American Nation as a whole, for it serves the Congress of the United States and the Congress responds to the national interest. If any one development in the Library's services during the past year can be singled out as most prominently representing a national trend or movement, it was the heightened use of its resources in the field of science and technology beginning in the fall of 1957—a use that can be correlated with the great upsurge of popular interest in science and the widespread examination of the Nation's capabilities in the field that were engendered by the International Geophysical Year and, in particular, by the launching of the first artificial earth satellites. This was reflected in every important part of the Library's work—in the reports it was called upon to furnish to Congress, in its reference service to other components of the Government and to the general public, in the use of its bibliographic apparatus, in its publications, and in the character of its acquisitions through copyright deposit and through exchange.

That the Library of Congress should make a significant contribution was inevitable because of its very character as a national repository of the literature of scientific research. From the time of its second founding in 1815 with the purchase of the books of Thomas Jefferson, who declared that "the main objects of all science are the freedom and happiness of man" and who zealously collected important scientific treatises as a necessity for his library, the Library of Congress' collections have steadily developed in this all-important branch of knowledge. The firm

grounds for their preeminence were laid in 1866 with the receipt by transfer of the Smithsonian Institution's 40,000 volumes of "memoirs and transactions of learned societies throughout the world" and of "important scientific and literary periodicals." Since then these collections have grown to enormous size through the continuance of the exchanges formed by the Smithsonian Institution and the development of the Library's own worldwide network of exchanges, which now encompasses more than 16,000 agreements with foreign governments and private research centers, laboratories, universities, and other scientific and technical institutions. The collections have been augmented, moreover, through other sources of acquisition—through the operation of copyright, which brings in all those American and many foreign publications that are so registered, through transfers of material from other components of the Government, through domestic exchanges, through purchases from bookdealers throughout the world, and through the assistance of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government whose representatives overseas help in procuring material in particular countries.

Much of what comes in yearly from these sources is not actually made part of the collections, for the Library pursues a selective policy in adding to them. But counting only these pieces that have been organized within the 7 broad categories of "Geography—Anthropology" (Class G), "Science" (Class Q), "Medicine" (Class R), "Agriculture" (Class S), "Technology" (Class T), "Military Science" (Class U), and "Naval Science" (Class V), at the end of fiscal 1958 the Library

had accumulated a total of 1,485,793 books and pamphlets in the scientific field. Moreover, any survey of the Library's resources for scientific study must also comprehend its nearly 2,400,000 maps and atlases; its Slavica and Orientalia collections, the largest in this hemisphere, its accumulation of the publications of the United States and foreign Governments, carrying many reports of research, its photographic and microfilm collections, and its manuscript holdings, which include the papers of noted figures in the history of aeronautics and of other scientists. Of serials contributing substantially to scientific knowledge, it is estimated that the Library has been receiving 12,500, believed to be the most important of those currently being published throughout the world; and it receives and services tens of thousands of the technical reports, chiefly on Government-sponsored research, which are the most recently developed vehicle for conveying newly discovered scientific information.

It is not merely through the acquisition of material that the Library makes its contribution to the national scientific effort, but through putting it to effective use. This is accomplished in a variety of ways, the more obvious ones being the reference services of furnishing material to readers within the Library buildings, providing books on interlibrary loan, and answering a multitude of inquiries. Of signal importance also are the cataloging and bibliographic services by which, through the analysis, description, and dissemination of information about its holdings in science and technology, the Library makes its collections known to the Government and the Nation. These include the continued development of its systems of subject classification and subject headings, which are used by major research libraries throughout the country, the printing and distribution of catalog cards, the maintenance of the National Union Catalog, with cards locating research material in 700 North American libraries, and the publication of *The National Union Catalog* and other catalogs in book form, and the issuance of

monthly accessions lists of new serial titles, materials received from the USSR and from other East European countries, and materials relating to Southern Asia. In addition, the Library administers, on funds transferred from the Department of Defense, several large-scale projects furnishing analytical, abstracting, and bibliographic services on scientific and technical materials that need to be intensively employed in undertakings important to the security of the United States and the free world.

Among the measures the Library took to meet the demands of a year when the Nation as a whole gained a new awareness of science was the assignment of increased responsibilities to the Science Division, in February 1958 the Bibliography Section of the former Technical Information Division was placed under it, and it became the Science and Technology Division. The names of the *East European Accessions List* and the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* were changed to *East European Accessions Index* and *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* to emphasize the fact that they are not merely lists but subject guides covering a wealth of current research material. Many other developments in the Library's operations as the national library of science are described in the several chapters of this report.

The central role of the Library on the scientific-information scene was recognized in legislation considered at length during 1958 and passed shortly after the end of the fiscal year. The creation of a Science Information Council, established by the National Defense Education Act (Public Law 85-864), grew out of hearings held on the need for a Department of Science and Technology as part of the Executive Branch, the Librarian of Congress was named *ex officio* a member of this Council, which is designed to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the head of the Science Information Service of the National Science Foundation.

Possibilities of using United States-owned foreign currency to acquire foreign books and journals, especially in the scien-

tific field, and to establish programs abroad for indexing, abstracting, and otherwise making such materials available to the United States were enhanced by the passage of Public Law 85-931, which amended and extended Public Law 83-480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. It provides:

For financing under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, (1) programs outside the United States for the analysis and evaluation of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials to determine whether they would provide information of technical or scientific significance in the United States and whether such books, periodicals, and other materials are of cultural or educational significance, (2) the registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloging, abstracting, translating, and dissemination of books, periodicals, and related materials determined to have such significance, and (3) the acquisition of such books, periodicals, and other materials and the deposit thereof in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate . . .

Other Major Developments

The Library's appropriations for the year were a reflection of the sympathetic attention Congress has given to the institution's basic needs. Total direct appropriations to the Library under the regular bill for 1957 amounted to \$11,647,500. Supplemental appropriations for the distribution of catalog cards and the books for the blind program were granted in the amount of \$123,000, making a total of \$11,770,500, or an increase of \$1,132,892 over the \$10,637,608 for fiscal 1957. Of this increase almost half, or \$532,000, was to enable the Library to meet new statutory requirements pursuant to which each Federal agency must contribute to the Federal Employees Retirement Fund an

amount sufficient to match payroll-deduction contributions to the fund. The balance of the increase, amounting to \$600,892, provided for 59 new positions and for such mandatory requirements as in-grade increases, increased costs of work performed by the Government Printing Office, general price increases for books and services, and a moderate expansion in the program for the blind.

Services to Congress reached a satisfyingly new high. The Library's primary arm for serving Congress is the Legislative Reference Service, which answered 67,843 Congressional requests for information, ranging from simple telephone inquiries to requests for advanced research reports on questions of public interest. Other departments of the Library handled 37,346 such inquiries. In addition to supplying answers to questions, providing comprehensive reports, and furnishing staff experts to advise Committees, the Library performed other services, such as making loans of material from its collections to Congressional offices; last year these loans outnumbered all other categories. It also made available duplicate volumes for Congressional offices to furnish to schools and other institutions, gave advice on the disposition of office files, supplied translations of documents in foreign languages, and performed many other services.

The internal organization of the Library underwent little change during the year. As of June 30, 1958, it formed the composite presented on the chart preceding this introduction. The Personnel Division, the Secretary's Office, and the fiscal services underwent certain internal changes, which are described in the chapter on the Administrative Department.

The Library's collections at the end of the year, by the most exact count that could be devised for them, numbered 36,905,919 pieces. These consisted of 11,411,475 volumes and pamphlets, spanning man's achievement as recorded in print from the time of Johannes Gutenberg to the present day; 15,687,836 manuscripts, principally the papers of American

statesmen without which the history of our Nation cannot be written, 2,969,843 photographic negatives, prints, and slides, preserving the visual record of its past and the present, 2,387,286 maps and views, the most comprehensive cartographic collection existing anywhere, 1,988,572 pieces of music, in manuscript as well as in print, 782,879 fine prints and reproductions, the artistic treasure of many centuries, 414,868 talking books for the blind, 161,389 bound volumes of newspapers, 153,048 reels and strips of microfilm, 100,364 microprint cards, and 35,664 microcards, containing many millions of pages of research material, 121,883 reels of motion pictures, 104,271 phonograph records, and 784,541 other pieces such as broadsides, photostats, and posters, which do not admit of separate categorizing.

Indicative of the Library's emphasis upon controlling its growth was the fact that the number of pieces disposed of by exchange, transfer to other Federal libraries, sale as publications, donation to educational institutions, and other means was larger than the number received from all acquisitions sources, amounting to some 5,360,000 pieces. The number of pieces actually added to the collections was 787,280, almost exactly the same as last year (786,982).

By the end of the fiscal year the Library was well launched on an experiment to test the feasibility of a "different" approach to the problem of attaining universal cataloging. Designated as "cataloging in source," this experimental procedure is based on cataloging a book before printing and having the catalog entry printed in the book itself. Although the idea is not new—indeed, its analogues can be traced as far back as the 1870's, a number of publishers at one time or another have employed it in their publications—the scale upon which the trial program was launched was impressive. After a preliminary survey of the problems involved, which was carried out for the Library by Andrew D. Osborn, Assistant Librarian of Harvard University, the Library in May 1958 accepted a grant of \$55,000 from the

Council on Library Resources, Inc., for a thorough one-year trial. This has two main objects: to test the financial and technical problems involved in cataloging from final page proof, which is to be accomplished through cataloging 1,000 titles issued by presses of various sizes and types; and to ascertain how libraries of varying sizes and degrees of specialization, forming what might be called the consumer public, may make use of the catalog entry in the publications they acquire.

This experiment continues a chain of events set in motion in 1901, when the Library began selling copies of its printed catalog cards to other libraries. Since then it has sold more than 650 million such cards. In February 1953 the card service was improved by the establishment of the "All-the-Books" plan, whereby publishers supply the Library with advance copies of their books for cataloging and print the preassigned card numbers in the volumes to facilitate ordering. Other libraries and at least one commercial publisher have also printed and distributed catalog cards on a large scale, both individually and under various cooperative arrangements. Libraries are still faced in many instances, however, with inevitable delays in obtaining the cards they need and with the cost of matching cards and books. The investigation of "cataloging in source" is intended to determine whether this approach would solve some of the difficulties.

Another development of considerable importance was the beginning of printed-card cataloging for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean publications. This was the fruition of years of growth in cooperation among libraries having major collections of Far Eastern material. Rules for standardizing capitalization and cataloging practices were gradually worked out by the Library's Orientalia Processing Committee, the other libraries concerned, and the American Library Association's Special Committee on Far Eastern Materials, and they were approved by the ALA at the end of fiscal 1957. In February 1958 a Far Eastern Languages Section was estab-

lished in the Descriptive Cataloging Division. By the end of June more than 10,000 preliminary entries had been made, more than 1,200 titles had received complete cataloging, and about 675 cooperative titles had been edited.

A number of notable publications were issued during the year. The largest single undertaking, *The National Union Catalog*, which cooperatively reproduces cards made by the Library of Congress and other libraries for material acquired since 1956, continued to expand in coverage and bibliographical importance, during the year it began to incorporate titles in the Cyrillic and Hebraic alphabets. In March 1958 a fundamental tool for the use of libraries, the 6th edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, came off the press, culminating an undertaking that had been years in the accomplishment. The expanding range of knowledge it delineated under subject control is illustrated by the fact that the new edition contains 1,357 pages, with 3 columns to a page, by contrast with the 5th edition, which had 1,204 pages of 2 columns each. Two key tools, which not only gave the scholarly world basic information about the Library's collections but stand as notable contributions to the bibliography of their fields, were the fifth volumes of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* and *A Descriptive Catalog of Rare Chinese Books in the Library of Congress*. An outstanding example of fine printing was *The Illinois Political Campaign of 1858, A Facsimile of the Printer's Copy of his Debates with Senator Stephen Arnold Douglas as Edited and Prepared for Press by Abraham Lincoln*, which reproduces for exact study the scrapbook of newspaper clippings of the debates with Douglas which Lincoln personally assembled. Its publication in the centennial year of the debates was made possible by the donor, Alfred Whitall Stern. Notable also was *Early Printed Books of the Low Countries from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*, a catalog of an important exhibit opened in the spring of 1958.

Sales of Library of Congress catalog cards again broke all records, aggregating more than a million dollars for the third consecutive year. A total of 28,351,083 were sold to nearly 10,000 subscribers. Net sales of the cards, coupled with sales of the Library's proofsheets, book catalogs, and technical publications, amounted to \$1,600,330, an increase of approximately 11 percent over fiscal 1957, and \$1,558,762 had been turned over to the United States Treasury by the end of the year. This meant a recovery of 93 percent of the total appropriation made for the catalog card distribution service.

Earned revenues from fees received by the Copyright Office were the largest in its history, totaling \$945,231; and \$934,748 had been transmitted to the Treasury by the end of the year. Copyright registrations brought in books, periodicals, musical compositions, and other materials to the number of 374,608, of which 201,349 were turned over to the Library for addition to its collections.

Several measures affecting the Library's collections and services in addition to those already noted were passed by the 85th Congress. In last year's report mention was made of Public Law 85-147, approved August 16, 1957, which directed the Librarian of Congress to arrange, index, and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States in the Library's collections and authorized the appropriation of \$720,000 for this purpose. The sum of \$100,000 was granted in the appropriations for fiscal 1959 for the first year of this undertaking. Public Law 85-308, approved September 7, 1957, removed the previously established limitation of \$1,125,000 on the amount to be appropriated annually for the Library's program to furnish books and sound-reproducing machines for the blind, and in consequence thereof the Library sought and was granted a supplemental appropriation of \$75,000 in Public Law 85-352, approved March 28, 1958. Public Law 85-480, approved July 2, 1958, provided supplemental appropriations amount to \$60,000 for the Library to begin to convert to

cellulose acetate film parts of its paper print collection of early motion pictures, received between 1894 and 1912, and of its Kleine Collection of motion pictures, which is on cellulose nitrate ('nonsafety') film. By Public Law 85-874, approved September 2, 1958, the Librarian of Congress was named an *ex officio* member of the Trustees of the National Cultural Center, whose duties will be to "maintain and administer" the center to be established in the Smithsonian Institution by voluntary contributions.

Two meetings of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, established by Public Law 84-246, approved August 5, 1955, to administer the bequest made by the late Justice Holmes to the Nation, were held during the year. The Committee consists of the Librarian of Congress as chairman *ex officio*, together with four members appointed by the President of the United States from nominees proposed by the American Philosophical Society, the Association of American Universities, the American Historical Association, and the Association of American Law Schools. The Macmillan Company was selected as the publisher for the history of the Supreme Court, preparation of which the Committee is directed to supervise, and a conference of the authors of the various volumes in the history was held in June 1958. A separate report to Congress on the work of the Permanent Committee is being published.

In last year's report announcement was made of the appointment of Rutherford D. Rogers to the position of Chief Assistant Librarian, the second highest post in the Library, to fill the vacancy left by Verner W. Clapp. Mr. Rogers, who assumed his duties in December 1958, has brought to his assignment a wealth of experience and knowledge of librarianship. There were a number of other changes in

the principal administrative staff. Burton W. Adkinson, who had filled the position of Director of Reference Department with distinction since 1949, resigned in November 1957 to become head of the Office of Scientific Information of the National Science Foundation. Roy P. Basler, Associate Director of the Reference Department since 1954, was appointed to succeed him and John Lester Nolan, Assistant Director since 1954, became Associate Director. Ernest S. Griffith announced his intention to retire in September 1958 to become Dean of the newly created School of International Relations at the American University—a decision that was accepted with deep regret both by his associates in the Library and by many Members of Congress to whom he had made the Legislative Reference Service a tool of the highest service. Hugh L. Elsbree, who had served as Deputy Director of the Legislative Reference Service from 1955 to 1957, was named to succeed him.

In their various capacities as specialists, and as practitioners of a profession in which cooperation with others is the most predominant characteristic, members of the Library staff have taken an active and in many cases leading part in the work of many scholarly and professional organizations. A particularly noteworthy instance was the service of Lucile M. Morsch, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, as President of the American Library Association during 1957-58. It is a source of much pride that she was chosen by her colleagues for this honor and that many others on the staff received recognition for their attainments in other fields. It is also a matter of pride to record that the accomplishments set forth in this *Report* are the accomplishments not of a single individual but of that corporate group of exceptional persons who compose the staff of the Library of Congress.

CHAPTER I

The Processing Department

Acquisitions Activities

The Selection Officer examined 404,000 pieces which had been received from non-copyright sources and selected 89,000 for possible addition to the Library's collections. Ten percent of the remainder were earmarked for form-card cataloging or were sent as service copies to the various subject or area divisions of the Library. The rest were added to the duplicates collection for use in exchange with other institutions. The receipts of the Copyright Office were also examined daily; from the 118,000 pieces examined, 53,000 were selected for the Library's collections, among them 6,000 foreign publications.

The application of increasingly rigid selection policies accounts, in part, for the large number of pieces rejected. It had been decided, for example, that the Library would not ordinarily acquire foreign doctoral dissertations from universities with which the Midwest Inter-Library Center has comprehensive acquisitions arrangements, that it would defer to the Department of Agriculture Library and the National Library of Medicine as regards documents in the fields of technical agricultural and clinical medicine issued by the States and by foreign governments, and that it would acquire only the most important elementary- and secondary-school textbooks and only a very small selection of translations, paperback reprints, minor works of fiction and juvenile literature, personally subsidized biographies and belles-lettres, publications of secondary schools, and house organs. These measures have released staff time for the cata-

logging of materials of more importance. Several uncataloged collections of many years' standing, including second copies of old copyright deposits and trade catalogs of World War I vintage, totaling 52,000 pieces, were culled, releasing space for shelving recent accessions.

The Acquisitions Committee reviewed those sections of the selection manual which had been prepared by the Selection Officer in consultation with officers of the Reference Department. At the end of the year 13 sections and part of a 14th (out of a total of 20 sections) had been reviewed, revised, and recommended for approval. The Committee also revised and distributed for the guidance of the staff 8 statements of the Library's acquisitions policy regarding specific categories of publications and prepared 1 new statement. The revisions reflected the resolution of long-standing problems or incorporated additional provisions to meet changed conditions.

Personal visits by members of the staff to foreign areas benefited the Library's acquisitions programs. The most extensive of these was a 7-week visit to Europe by Lewis C. Coffin, Assistant Director of the Processing Department. Mr. Coffin and Fred T. Teal of the Department of State represented the United States at the meeting of the special intergovernmental committee called to draw up a new convention for the international exchange of publications, which was held in Brussels from May 28 through June 7, 1958. Prior to the meeting, Mr. Coffin visited book-dealers, libraries, and other acquisitions

sources in London, Paris, Vienna, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Berlin, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Amsterdam, The Hague, and Brussels. Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, and Foster E. Mohrhardt, Director of the Department of Agriculture Library, were the American representatives at the Seminar on the International Exchange of Publications in the Indo-Pacific Area, held in Tokyo in November 1957. While in Japan Mr. Wood visited libraries and institutions in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe. On the return journey he spent several days in Manila and Honolulu to strengthen the Library's exchanges.

The Department of State and especially its Division of Acquisition and Distribution, directed by George A. Pope, continued to be helpful in acquiring publications through its overseas information and procurement facilities. The inauguration by the Department of an air-cargo service from Moscow was particularly valuable, making possible the rapid receipt of issues of Russian periodicals.

Order Division

The modest increase in the Library's appropriation for the acquisition of materials for the general collections from \$300,000 to \$320,000 made it possible to expand slightly—but not nearly to the extent needed—the program to replace deteriorating publications with microfilm copies. It also made some funds available for the purchase of older materials. The Order Division increased by 24 percent the number of titles searched to determine whether the Library already possessed copies and by 19 percent the number of titles ordered. These increases are attributable to a refinement of procedures designed to achieve greater speed while retaining efficiency. Under the blanket-order system, which was improved by close inspection of publications received and through frequent correspondence, reliable bookdealers in foreign countries continued to select current publications for the Library. The telecommunications system installed in 1956 and

described in the *Annual Report* for that year (p. 6) has now fully established its usefulness. The program begun in the same year for placing the Library's periodical subscriptions on a 3-year payment basis has reduced the time required to process subscriptions and payments covered by the program by 50 percent and has cut down the cost of the subscriptions. William H. Kuth, Assistant Chief of the Order Division, received a Superior Service Award in recognition of his initiative and industry in developing both of these programs, and was appointed chairman of the American Library Association's Joint Committee on Long-Term Periodical Subscriptions.

Exchange

For the first time in many years the total number of pieces received through domestic and foreign exchange, transfer from Federal agencies, and official deposit showed a decrease. This was due to a drop in transfers from other Government agencies from some 2,500,000 pieces in fiscal 1957 to about 1,675,000 in fiscal 1958. The number of pieces disposed of through exchange, transfer to other Federal libraries, sale as publications, donation to educational institutions, and sale as waste paper was 5,360,000 pieces, or more than the total number of receipts from all acquisitions sources. Several factors contributed to this result: a review by the custodial divisions of unprocessed materials in their custody, review by the Selection Officer of several large collections received in earlier years, and an increased number of searches on the part of the staff of the Descriptive Cataloging Division to eliminate duplicate titles.

The agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on cultural, technical, and educational exchanges, which was signed at Washington in January 1958, provides for further development of exchange of publications between scientific institutions and societies and between individual scientists and specialists in the two countries. The Department of State continued negotiations with the gov-

ernments of several countries for executive agreements covering the international exchange of official publications. Existing executive agreements vary widely in their effectiveness, the chief difficulty being the absence in many countries of adequate facilities for collecting and transmitting official publications. During the year the Department of State's assistance was called upon to obtain publications from 21 countries with which such agreements existed. The American embassy in the capital city of each of these countries discussed the Library's needs with appropriate officials and transmitted wantlists to them. The results were encouraging. Surveys were also made of the Library's exchange relations with nongovernmental institutions in a number of countries, and efforts were made to fill gaps in the collections which were revealed by these studies. The number of exchange agreements with foreign institutions and government agencies rose from 16,068 to 17,066, and there was a small increase in the number of publications so received. The receipt of publications from Ethiopia, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, and Japan, in particular, was stimulated. Exchanges were established with an additional 30 institutions in the Soviet Union, and exchange relations with the academies of science of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia were strengthened. The procurement of the publications of international organizations continued to receive special attention.

Improved procedures were effected for disposing of surplus duplicates not needed for the Library's collections or for its regular exchange program. An increasing number were exchanged on a priced basis for microfilm and tape recordings. Materials whose value did not justify this type of handling were made available for donation to educational institutions in this country. Members of Congress or their staffs on three separate occasions selected a total of nearly 75,000 items from this residue for institutions in their respective districts. In May 1958 the time-limit on

making such selections was removed, and Members of Congress and authorized representatives of educational institutions were invited to select from the collection during any of the Library's regular working days. In the final weeks of the year an additional 8,750 items were selected.

Gifts

As in previous years the Library's collections were enriched through numerous gifts from generous individuals and organizations. Only a few of them can be mentioned here.

The Alfred Whitall Stern Collection of Lincolniana was notably strengthened by the addition of over 100 volumes, broadsides, and maps. Lincoln Isham presented three Lincoln manuscripts and a Bible associated with him. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., gave funds which made possible the purchase of three rare volumes. Louis Beyer gave a Charles Lamb presentation copy, a 1530 edition of Aristotle's *Parva Naturalia*, and a crayon portrait of Alexander Pope. Melville Eastham presented nine rare 16th-century atlases and John Fleming a German incunabulum.

Several significant music collections and compositions were received. Samuel Barber gave the orchestral score of his ballet suite, *Medea*, and versions of three songs with piano accompaniments. Aaron Copland presented the original scores of *El Salon Mexico*, *Lincoln Portrait*, *The Lark*, and *Four Piano Blues*. Walter Piston gave the original manuscript scores of his *First Symphony* and *Three Pieces for the Flute, Clarinet and Bassoon*. Richard Rodgers presented the original manuscripts of *Carousel*, *Me and Juliet*, and *Pal Joey*. Mrs. Sigmund Romberg gave the manuscripts of her husband's *The Night Is Young*, *The Student Prince*, and *Winter Garden Shows*. More than 2,800 recordings were received from 88 manufacturers.

Among the important manuscript collections received by gift were the papers of Generals Nathan F. Twining, Mun S. Fairchild, and Everett S. Hughes, Admiral Stanley C. Hooper, Mrs. J. Borden Harri-

man, Donald R. Richberg, Jesse H. Jones, Paul Wayland Bartlett, Henry F. Pringle, Oscar Williams, Associate Justices John M. Harlan and Horace H. Lurton, Lewis B. Schwollenbach, George Fort Milton, MacKinlay Kantor, Robert Heberston Terrell, and Joseph McKeen Cattell. The National Consumers' League presented its records for the years 1899-1946, and from members of the Hoe family came papers relating to the firm of R. Hoe and Company. Additions were made to the papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Woodrow Wilson, Harold L. Ickes, Harry F. Guggenheim, Willie P. Mangum, Edward Everett Hale, Kenneth Roberts, and Richard Washburn Child, to the Naval Historical Foundation Collection, and to many other manuscript collections presented to the Library in earlier years.

These and other important gifts were described in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, and in press releases.

Acquisition through Microfilming

Three years ago the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$15,000 to support the Library's joint program with the Committee on Documentary Reproduction of the American Historical Association for microfilming documentary materials in foreign depositories. Now substantially completed, this program has operated through using the services of Fulbright Fellows and other American scholars traveling abroad. Under it 19 scholars from 18 American colleges and universities have received allotments for filming materials in Finland, Japan, Italy, France, England, Austria, and the Netherlands. Historical documents of great value and unpublished catalogs and inventories of important collections have been microfilmed and made available in this country through deposit in the Library. Previous *Annual Reports* have noted the filming of the "Finnish Notes to the Tsar of Russia," 1811-1917, in the Finnish State Archives, of private papers of Japanese political

leaders of the Meiji Restoration in the National Diet Library, of the Cornwallis papers in the Public Record Office in London, of documents concerning the Revolution of 1848 in the Archives de France, and of instructions to ambassadors of the House of Savoy in the Archivio di Stato at Turin. During the final year of this grant Prof. James C. Davis of Johns Hopkins University microfilmed unpublished inventories and catalogs in the libraries and archives of Venice, Padua, Ferrara, Verona, and Vicenza. Prof. William L. Winter, formerly of the Teachers College of Connecticut, filmed registers of manuscript collections at the Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague and at the Rijksuniversiteit in Leiden. Prof. George W. F. Hallgarten, formerly of Brooklyn College, copied inventories in the Österreichisches Staatsarchiv in Vienna and in the Archives de France. Prof. Hilmar C. Klueger of the University of Cincinnati microfilmed 12th- and 13th-century notarial cartularies in the Archivio di Stato at Genoa. Prof. Harold C. Deutsch of the University of Minnesota copied documents and private papers in collections in the German Federal Republic. Prof. Joel G. Colton of Duke University filmed the records of the French Socialist Party Congresses and Prof. John H. Mundy of Columbia University copied unpublished inventories in Toulouse and the surrounding region.

Under an earlier grant from the Ford Foundation, the Library continued to microfilm catalogs of basic Slavic collections in European libraries. Reproduction of 16 was completed and the filming of another was in progress at the close of fiscal 1958. The catalog of Russian periodicals and newspapers in the Helsinki University and National Library, copied at the outset of the program, was searched against the collections of the Library of Congress, Harvard University Libraries, and the New York Public Library. Cards for the 2,394 titles lacking or incomplete in these libraries were sent to Helsinki for an estimate of the cost of microfilming its

holdings The searching at Helsinki and the editing of the reports received was completed by the end of the year and the publication of a checklist giving titles, number of pages, and holdings is planned

Under the James B. Wilbur Fund, microfilm copies of manuscripts of American interest in England, Scotland, and France were added to the collections Copying at the Public Record Office in London centered around a project, begun 2 years ago, of supplanting with photocopies the handwritten transcripts of important American materials in the Colonial Office records acquired, as the only form then feasible, in the early decades of the European copying program With the receipt of 87 reels, reproducing 226 volumes, the photocopies of class 5 of these records are now substantially complete through volume 284 Other materials filmed in this repository were three volumes of the papers of Sir Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, from the period when he was Secretary of State for the Southern Department (1761-63), and transcripts of Venetian state papers relating to the American Revolution Manuscripts 485-500 of the Cunningham of Thornton papers in the National Register Office in Edinburgh were also filmed In France, a film was made of a privately owned journal and autobiographical account of Comte George de Caraman, who was connected with the French Legation in Washington, 1812-13, and through the good offices of Abel Doysié, 10 manuscripts in the collection of Vicomte Foy in Paris were microfilmed, consisting of letters written between 1784 and 1790 to Comtesse d'Houdetot by Benjamin Franklin, Hector St. Jean de Crèvecoeur, and William Short

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of England presented a microfilm copy of the contents of an album in the library of Windsor Castle which contains 55 papers of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States Julian P. Boyd, editor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, placed the master negative of the editorial control files of this distinguished project in

the Library Prof. Paul O. Kristeller of Columbia University, as in previous years, made possible the acquisition of films of a number of handwritten inventories of manuscript collections in Austria, Germany, and Italy. Microfilms were also received on exchange from the National Library of Ireland, the British Foreign Office Library, the Taylor Institution of Oxford University, and the British Museum

The Library published during the year *A Descriptive Checklist of Selected Manuscripts in the Monasteries of Mount Athos* This checklist covers all known significant collections of photocopies of Mount Athos manuscripts It lists the microfilms made for the Library and the International Greek New Testament Project in 1952-53 and photoreproductions prepared by Harvard University, by the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes at Paris, and by the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin.

John W. Cronin, Director of the Processing Department, again served as the Library's representative on the interorganizational Microcard Committee and Thomas R. Barcus, Technical Assistant in the Processing Department, as the Library's representative on the Liaison Committee on Microfilming Manuscript Catalogues George W. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief of the Union Catalog Division, served as chairman of the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project of the Association of Research Libraries and as secretary of the Copying Methods Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association.

Publications about Acquisitions

The *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* is a current bibliography of the publications of the States, territories, and insular possessions of the United States It is sent free to all agencies which provide copies of State publications for the Library's collections An attempt is made to achieve comprehensiveness in its coverage and, as an effort in this direction,

Alton H. Keller, Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, visited the capitals and the State colleges and universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, Washington, and Oregon. The publication also benefited through the visit by Jennings Wood, Assistant Chief of the division, to the Territory of Hawaii. Procedures for preparing the annual index were simplified and, as a new service, the *Checklist* began to provide notes on the discontinuance of serial titles, bibliographical relationships, and the like.

The 1957 annual volume of *New Serial Titles*, the second volume in the second series of cumulations, was published in May 1958. It contained 38,435 titles and 145,895 locations in 300 American libraries, including all members of the Association of Research Libraries. The 1956 cumulation, superseded by the present volume, listed 103,000 locations for 25,000 serial titles in 270 libraries.

Fiscal 1958 marked the 10th anniversary of the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* (formerly the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*). The first volume contained 672 pages and listed, without translation of the titles, 3,999 monographs and 2,313 periodical issues; the tenth contained 3,530 pages and listed with such translations 11,209 monographs and 8,608 periodical issues. Recent years have also witnessed a growth in size of Soviet periodicals, particularly in the fields of science and technology, from an average of 20 articles per issue in 1956 to more than 25 articles per issue in 1958. The number of titles of periodical articles and monographs translated and indexed increased from 154,000 in 1957 to nearly 176,000 in 1958, a gain of almost 14 percent. Rudolf Smits, Chief of the Cyrillic Bibliographic Project, was responsible for the compilation of *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1957, A Bibliographic Checklist*, issued in May 1958. Containing some 7,000 entries and a subject index, this is a greatly expanded edition of a preliminary

checklist issued nearly 7 years ago. It lists the holdings of the Library of Congress and indicates other libraries in the United States and Canada in which sets are to be found.

The number of libraries reporting their current acquisitions to the *East European Accessions Index* (formerly the *East European Accessions List*) increased from 99 to 124. This publication has shown a steady growth, with an average number of pages per issue of 198 in 1956, 237 in 1957, and 263 in 1958. Nearly 7,700 monographs were listed and the contents of 8,300 periodical issues analyzed, as compared with 7,500 monographs and an equal number of periodical issues last year. In addition, approximately 18,700 periodical issues were listed without analysis and the total number of entries was increased from 157,000 to more than 173,000. The annual list of East European periodicals being received by American libraries grew from 2,703 to 3,357 titles and the companion list of newspapers from 363 to 383 titles.

The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, which is edited in the Information and Publications Office of the Library and which serves as a supplement to this *Annual Report*, completed its 15th year of publication. It presented reports by the various custodial divisions on material received during the past year and articles on items of particular interest among the year's receipts. The May 1958 issue, published on the *Quarterly Journal's* 15th anniversary, was the largest in its history and, in addition to articles and reports, presented a catalog of the exhibit honoring the centennial of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt.

The *Southern Asia Accessions List* is discussed in the chapter on the Reference Department.

Documents Expediting Project

Since 1946 this project has provided a centralized service to subscribing libraries (62 last year) in their acquisition of non-depository United States Government publications which are not available by pur-

chase from either the Government Printing Office or the issuing agency. It is sponsored by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association, and is administered by the Library of Congress under contract with the Joint Committee. The Kansas City Public Library joined in the project for the first time during the year. The number of items sent to members under the established distribution system increased from 90,000 to nearly 99,000, and items sent in response to particular requests from 4,000 to over 5,000. The project continued its cooperation with the Superintendent of Documents, furnishing for record purposes one copy of each publication distributed. It also continued to participate in the projects for microfilming the basic English scripts of the Voice of America and the *Daily Reports* of the Foreign Broadcast Information Service. The publication of the project's quarterly *Bulletin* was continued, and in June 1958 a list of publications distributed during the calendar year 1957 was issued. In the future a full listing of items currently distributed will be issued as a supplement to each number of the *Bulletin*.

Cataloging Activities

A development of great potential importance took place in May 1958 when the Library of Congress accepted a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to experiment with "cataloging in source," i.e., cataloging a book before it is published and getting the catalog entry printed in the book itself. The basic idea is not new. The *Library Journal* of September 30, 1876, recorded a suggestion by C. A. Nelson that publishers issue with their books catalog entries on thin paper which could be mounted on cards and filed in library catalogs. The R. R. Bowker Co. actually conducted experiments along these lines in the 1870's and early 1900's. In recent times, the Melbourne firm of F. W. Cheshire & Co. for several years repro-

duced catalog cards in some of its books, and a few agencies of the United States Government have printed identification statements in certain of their publications.

Reawakened interest in the idea led in January 1958 to an initial grant by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., to the Library of Congress. Under this grant Andrew D. Osborn, Assistant Librarian of Harvard University, explored with publishers and librarians some of the problems involved. His report indicated a favorable response on the part of those consulted and he recommended a pilot project to test the feasibility of "cataloging in source." Dr. Osborn's recommendations were accepted, and the Council made available the sum of \$55,000 for a 1-year experiment in prepublication cataloging.

The experiment will have two principal purposes. The first will be to test the financial and technical problems involved in cataloging from final page proof and to discover whether such cataloging is feasible from the publishers' point of view. This will be accomplished by cataloging 1,000 titles from presses of various sizes and types. The Library of Congress will catalog each publication on a rush basis and will supply the publishers with printer's copy for a complete cataloging entry. Under the plan, the publishers will print this entry in the finished book—on the verso of the title page, in the colophon, or in some other convenient place.

The second purpose will be to ascertain "consumer reaction," primarily the use libraries of various sizes and degrees of specialization might make of the catalog entry appearing in the publications they acquire. The ALA's Committee on Cataloging Policy and Research will serve as an advisory body to a field staff assigned to investigate these effects in terms of the purchase of catalog cards, the cost of cataloging, the speed with which publications may be processed for use, and the methods that could be used to transfer catalog entries from books to card catalogs.

A full report will be issued at the conclusion of the experiment, analyzing the

experience of publishers in modifying their procedures, of the Library of Congress in cataloging from page proof, and of other libraries in making use of the cataloging information provided for them. The emphasis throughout will be on determining as precisely as possible the conditions which would be required for the successful operation of "cataloging in source."

The Library continued to explore the possibility of publishing the pre-1956 portion of the National Union Catalog. The cost of editing the 14 million cards is the major obstacle. Editing would reduce the size of such a publication by more than a third, which seems essential for the production of a usable bibliographical tool, but would be prohibitively expensive without the aid of a large grant. An analysis of requests for bibliographical information and locations addressed to the Union Catalog Division reveals that approximately 50 percent of all requests are concerned with titles issued during the past 10 years. Similar findings are reported by the Pacific Northwest Bibliographical Center. This seems to indicate that publishing the more recent imprints contained in the National Union Catalog would meet the most urgent needs. This could be accomplished by editing and publishing the separately maintained file of about 500,000 cards covering the imprint dates 1952-55. The possibility of such a publication and of a subject index to *The National Union Catalog* in book form are under study by the Subcommittee on the National Union Catalog of the ALA Committee on Resources of American Libraries. During the year the scope of *The National Union Catalog* was expanded to include titles in the Cyrillic and Hebrew alphabets reported by other libraries, and arrangements were made for the inclusion of titles in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters.

Seymour Lubetzky continued his drafting of a revised code of cataloging rules for the Catalog Revision Committee of the American Library Association. His work during the year centered around the most

difficult aspect of the traditional Anglo-American rules—the entry of works of corporate authorship. This problem has baffled codifiers and students of cataloging since the days of Charles Ammi Cutter, and it required a great deal of study of the issues involved. The results of Mr. Lubetzky's work were embodied in two drafts. The first—including a general statement on the principle and problem of corporate authorship, guiding rules dealing with the several aspects of the problem, and detailed rules for the entry of the official publications of national and local governments—was distributed in November 1957. The second—including a historical study of the basic issues involved in the entry of corporate bodies and rules for the publications of societies, institutions, and other non-governmental bodies—was distributed in March 1958. Both of these drafts, presenting a completely new treatment of works of corporate authorship, rather than a revision of the relevant ALA rules, were extensively discussed in a series of meetings. In June 1958 a revised draft, incorporating the two sections on works of corporate authorship and the two earlier sections on works of personal authorship and anonymous works, was distributed.

Dewey Decimal Classification

As in the preceding year, the efforts of the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office were devoted primarily to the preparation of the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*. In August 1957 the final preliminary schedule was mailed to advisers and critics, and by October all comments had been received. The period through February 1958 was spent in adjusting the preliminary schedules on the basis of these comments, and many of them were substantially revised. Concurrently the staff indicated for each schedule the appropriate index entries, and these were reproduced on approximately 63,000 cards. The editorial work was completed and the manuscript was delivered to the printers in April. By the end of June galley proof for more than half of the copy had been received, read, and returned, and the first

page proofs were being read. The staff also drafted all the schedules for the 8th abridged edition, which is to be based on the 16th edition and is designed for the use of small libraries. Publication of the 8th abridged edition will follow closely that of the 16th edition. The staff of the Decimal Classification Section of the Subject Cataloging Division assisted materially in all these operations.

During the earlier part of the year the Editorial Office continued to receive comments on schedules from the members of the ALA's Special Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification, as well as from the other critics who had been helpful throughout the course of the editorial work. The (British) Library Association established a special committee to advise the Editorial Office about British Commonwealth needs, provision for which might be incorporated in the 17th edition. In October 1957 the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee met in the Library and provided a number of important directives on both the 16th edition and the 8th abridged edition for the guidance of the Editorial Office. Members of the board of directors of the Forest Press, publishers of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, met in the Library in May and arrived at decisions regarding a periodic information bulletin to be issued for the benefit of users of the classification. Plans for fiscal 1959 call for merging the Editorial Office with the Decimal Classification Section of the Subject Cataloging Division in order that work on the 17th edition may be integrated with the assignment of Dewey Decimal numbers to Library of Congress cards.

Comparative figures for titles classified according to the Decimal Classification for the years 1930-58 will be found in part B of appendix III.

Committees

The year was one of considerable activity for the Orientalia Processing Committee. It held 26 meetings, devoting attention to the transliteration or cataloging

problems of books in eight different languages or language groups. The Arabic transliteration table prepared last year by Dorothy Stehle was discussed with the Subcommittee on Transliteration of the Committee on the Near and Middle East of the Social Science Research Council and with the ALA's Special Committee on Near Eastern Materials. Some revisions were made as a result, and the accompanying manual of application of the transliteration scheme, also prepared by Dr. Stehle, was rewritten. Approval by the ALA during the summer of 1958 made possible the release of printer's copy for several hundred Arabic titles cataloged over the past few years by the Library of Congress. The Armenian transliteration table was also presented to the ALA for approval. Problems arising out of the inception of the cooperative cataloging program for Far Eastern publications occupied the major portion of the committee's time and it worked closely on these problems with the ALA Special Committee on Far Eastern Materials. The committee also dealt with the problem of Indic geographical names and reached a working agreement with the Board on Geographic Names in the matter of diacritical marks. Further progress was made on the transliteration of Persian and on the form of Thai and Indonesian names, and a beginning was made on a table for the transliteration of Burmese.

John W. Cronin, Director of the Processing Department, again served as a member of the Committee on Policy and Research of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division's Cataloging and Classification Section. He also served as the interim chairman of the interorganizational Joint Committee on the *Union List of Serials*. Richard S. Angell, Chief of the Subject Cataloging Division, was elected vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the Cataloging and Classification Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division. C. Sumner Spalding, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was a member of the Subcommittee on Cata-

logue of the U S National Commission for UNESCO, of the Executive Board of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division, and of the Steering Committee of the ALA's Code Revision Committee. He also served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Transliteration of the American Standards Association's Sectional Committee Z39.

Cooperative Cataloging

Two libraries, Long Beach State College in California and the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore, contributed for the first time to the cooperative cataloging program through which nearly 12,300 titles were cataloged during the year, an increase of 9 percent over fiscal 1957. The libraries of the University of Chicago, Harvard University, the University of Illinois, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Wisconsin each supplied copy for more than 500 titles. Twenty-two libraries furnished copy for 2,677 doctoral dissertations on microfilm, an increase of approximately 40 percent. The University of Pennsylvania resumed its program of forwarding cataloging copy for Indic publications. The number of agencies cooperating in the cataloging of motion pictures and filmstrips grew from 218 to 284 and they supplied data for about 2,500 titles, an increase of over 20 percent. The second and third editions of the *Film Reference Guide to Medicine and Allied Sciences* were published and work was completed on a fourth. This edition, prepared like its predecessors for the Interdepartmental Committee on Medical Training Aids, includes bibliographic descriptions of and information on available sources for more than 1,900 motion pictures and filmstrips.

Descriptive Cataloging Division

A major development of the year was a substantial reduction in the arrearage of unsearched publications. This arrearage, which had reached a peak of over 105,000 titles in 1955, was reduced to 64,000 by the end of fiscal 1958. Several factors

made this achievement possible, the most important being an increase in the size of the staff, improved procedures, and the reselection of titles which before the adoption of present selection standards were added to the arrearage.

Another significant accomplishment was the beginning of printed-card cataloging for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean publications. Heretofore, the publications of this tremendous area had not received standardized bibliographical or cataloging treatment for printed catalog entries. Three developments made it possible to standardize the treatment of these materials in the United States and to integrate them into the bibliographical apparatus of *The National Union Catalog*, the *Library of Congress Catalog—Books Subjects*, and the card catalogs of the Library. The first was the approval by the ALA at the end of fiscal 1957 of rules for romanizing these languages and cataloging such materials. This, in itself a milestone in library history, marked the fruition of several years of labor on the part of the ALA's Special Committee on Far Eastern Materials and the Library's Orientalia Processing Committee.

The groundwork for the second development, the cooperative cataloging program, was laid through close cooperation by those most active in this field in working out rules for cataloging and romanization. All concerned became increasingly willing to give up individual practices of long duration in favor of the obvious benefits of a common effort. By the end of the year 10 American libraries, including all of those having major Far Eastern collections, had agreed to participate in the program, and 7 had actually done so. This made possible the discontinuance in February 1958 of the old stopgap project, in operation since 1949, for multilithing unedited cataloging copy received from the principal libraries with Far Eastern collections.

The third development was the establishment of a Far Eastern Languages Section in the Descriptive Cataloging Division and the assignment of additional positions

to the Subject Cataloging Division for the subject cataloging and shelving of these materials. The recruiting of personnel with the necessary language skills and other essential qualifications was completed in February. By the end of June over 10,000 preliminary entries had been made, more than 1,200 titles had received complete cataloging, and about 675 cooperative titles had been edited.

The Music Section completed its first full year of operation. Brief cataloging was further developed and routines were successfully applied to cataloging several types of music with form cards. Requests for preassigned card numbers for phonorecords, increased during the year. Virginia Cunningham, Head of the Music Section, served as chairman of a joint committee of the Music Library Association and the ALA which prepared for publication the *Code for Cataloging Music and Phonorecords*. The *Code* contains the ALA rules for the entry of music, Library of Congress cataloging rules for music and phonorecords, its filing rules for conventional titles, simplified cataloging rules, and an extensive glossary of terms used in music cataloging.

Every section of the division recorded striking gains in production, and the arrears of publications in certain languages, for example Hungarian and Icelandic, were completely eliminated.

Statistics on the descriptive cataloging of material will be found in part A of appendix III.

Subject Cataloging

The most notable development in the area of subject controls was the reorganization of the Shelving Section of the Subject Cataloging Division. The principal change was the merging of the separate sections for documents and general serials into a single Documents and Serials Unit.

In preparation for a number of years, the 6th edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* was published in March 1958. It contains 1,357 pages, with 3 columns to a

page, by contrast with the 1,204 pages of 2 columns each in the 5th edition. The new format made it possible not only to include some thousands of new headings without increasing the number of pages correspondingly but also to present cross-references on separate lines rather than in paragraph form. Among other new features of the 6th edition is a greatly expanded list of headings in the field of music. Entries beginning with the word "nuclear," which in the 5th edition were contained in less than a quarter of a column, occupy a column and a quarter in the new edition, exemplifying scientific developments of the past decade.

A 3rd edition of the classification schedule for *History—America* (Class E–F) was published, the 2nd edition of *History—General and Old World* (Class D) was in press at the end of the year, and copy for a 4th edition of *Bibliography and Library Science* (Class Z) had been prepared.

Werner B. Ellinger continued his work on the development of a classification for Law (Class K). He revised his paper, "Classification of American Law: A Survey," and conducted studies preparatory to the development of an actual schedule for American legal materials. His classification schedule for the law of Japan was issued as "Working Paper No. 7" and was applied to about 3,000 titles.

The Subject Cataloging Division began its participation in the cataloging of publications in the vernacular languages of the Orient and, concurrently, the expansion of its classification schedules and list of subject headings to accommodate these materials. Plans were made for the issuance of a special list of changes in classification and subject headings for Oriental publications and for its distribution to libraries taking part in the cooperative cataloging program. The number of new titles subject-cataloged and shelved showed increases over last year, and a total of over 2,500 new subject headings, or 10 per working day, were established, an indication of the rapidity with which new concepts are being developed.

Statistics on the subject cataloging of material will be found in part B of appendix III

Serial Record

By the end of the year the Serial Record Division had processed 1,470,000 serial pieces and had reduced its current backlog from 22,000 to 13,000 pieces. A decrease in the number of pieces received made possible the completion of several projects and the reduction or elimination of some long-standing accumulations of serials requiring special treatment. The Monograph Record was eliminated as a separate file when all the decisions on the cataloging and classification of series contained therein were incorporated in the Serial Record. Portions of the Serial Record were edited, and 8,000 entries for titles no longer being received were transferred from the visible files to the 3 x 5 card files. Plans for a rearrangement of the Serial Record were drawn up and should be executed during fiscal 1959. Mary E. Kahler, Chief of the Serial Record Division, was elected vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the Serials Section of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

Catalog Maintenance

The Catalog Maintenance Division prepared and distributed to the Library's general catalogs and special files 1,992,000 cards, an increase of 7 percent over last year. It filed 1,324,000 cards into the Main, Official, Annex, and Music Division catalogs, an increase of 2 percent. The staff also filed 198,000 cards into the Process File, answered 23,000 requests for information about books in the process of cataloging, and canceled and withdrew 140,000 superseded cards from the Main Catalog, thereby somewhat reducing the congestion in these files. At the end of fiscal 1958 the number of cards in the catalogs was as follows. Main Catalog, 10,100,000, Official Catalog, 10,803,000, Annex Catalog, 4,460,000, and Music Division catalogs, 1,680,000. Other figures

on the maintenance of catalogs will be found in parts C and D of appendix III.

The division prepared nearly 32,000 pages of copy for the catalogs in book form, a record figure. Copy for the 1953-57 quinquennial cumulation of *The National Union Catalog* was shipped to the printer toward the end of the fiscal year. The 18,826 pages will form 28 volumes of approximately 660 pages each and will reproduce some 700,000 cards. Main entries and the appropriate added entries and cross-references are supplied for about 460,000 titles. All Library of Congress cards printed for works cataloged or recataloged during calendar years 1953 through 1957 are represented, regardless of the imprint date, together with entries for over 40,000 titles published since the beginning of 1956 and cataloged by 500 other American libraries. For publications of 1956 and 1957, the *Catalog* contains more than 106,000 titles and a total of 330,000 locations. The last two volumes of the set represent quinquennial cumulations of *Music and Phonorecords* and *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, respectively. Publication is expected in the fall of 1958.

Union Catalogs

The Union Catalog Division received more than 1,075,000 cards during the year as compared with 925,000 in fiscal 1957, an increase of over 16 percent. The total included more than 156,000 Library of Congress cards, more than 824,000 from 500 other North American libraries, and more than 87,000 obtained by microfilming entries in the regional catalogs in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chapel Hill, Atlanta-Athens, Seattle, and Denver. Sixty-six libraries contributed over 8,500 cards for foreign titles received under the Farmington Plan. Eighteen libraries contributed cards to the Union Catalog Division for the first time. For protective purposes, entries representing 1955 and earlier imprints acquired by other libraries and not cataloged by the Library of Congress continued to be microfilmed and placed in storage. Over 1,300 cards were added

to the catalog of juvenile books which was established last year. At the end of fiscal 1958 the National Union Catalog and its supplements contained 14,244,000 cards for imprints prior to 1956.

The approximately 480,000 cards received for 1956 and later imprints were separately handled. A Current Imprints Section was established for this purpose in the Union Catalog Division in October 1957. The section was assigned the responsibility for certain functions which had been performed on a temporary basis by the Catalog Maintenance Division. These functions include the maintenance of a card-control file for 1956 and later imprints, constituting the National Union Catalog for current imprints, and the preparation and editing of titles reported by other American libraries for inclusion in *The National Union Catalog* in book form.

The division received and searched 24,270 requests for the location of titles, as compared with 20,380 last year, and it located 79 percent of them either in the National Union Catalog or through the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books*, which is checked by 76 of the larger research libraries in the United States and Canada. The remaining titles will be listed in the annual *Select List of Unlocated Research Books*, which is sent to libraries as a wantlist for use in their book-purchasing programs. The special service of searching unfilled Card Division orders and supplying photographic copies of cards in the National Union Catalog was continued with the cooperation of the Photoduplication Service. Nearly 4,500 searches were made as compared with 2,100 last year. In addition, approximately 9,900 entries were searched for the New York Public Library under a special project. Full-entry cards were supplied for 69 percent of the titles and brief entries for another 10 percent.

As a part of Ralph R. Shaw's project to publish a complete bibliography of American books issued between 1801 and 1819, thereby filling the gap between Evans' *American Bibliography* and Roorbach's

Bibliotheca Americana, members of the District of Columbia chapter of the Junior Members Round Table of the American Library Association are engaged in checking the American Imprints Inventory files for titles included in the period 1801-19. Graduate students of the Library Science Department of the Catholic University of America, as a part of their requirements for degrees, compiled 8 checklists based on these files, and 10 others were in progress at the end of the year.

The United States Information Agency again transferred funds to continue the project for maintenance of a union catalog of the book-holdings of 225 Information Center libraries and Bi-national Centers throughout the world. These libraries forwarded reports on more than 112,000 additions to their collections. Library of Congress cards were purchased for these titles and filed into the union catalog, which now contains more than 939,000 cards representing approximately 125,000 distinct titles with an average of 7½ locations for each title. The project staff answered 672 requests concerning titles in this catalog and prepared for publication a 4-year cumulation of USIA's *Books Recommended for the Overseas Program*, a list of 9,160 titles with an author-subject index of 11,115 entries.

The Microfilming Clearing House, maintained by the Union Catalog Division, published in January 1958 a 3rd edition of *Newspapers on Microfilm*. The new edition lists 6,350 titles of domestic and 1,650 of foreign newspapers that have been microfilmed. The 2nd edition, published in 1953, listed 3,400 domestic and 675 foreign titles and contained a smaller number of locations for positive copies. A first supplement to the current edition, with approximately 600 titles, was prepared for publication in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, which during the year contained 4 issues of the *Microfilming Clearing House Bulletin*. The files of the clearing house are constantly being enlarged and made more useful. This year several libraries reported for the first time

their complete holdings of microfilmed newspapers and the number of libraries reporting their current acquisitions on a regular basis reached a new high.

Libraries contributing cards to the Slavic Union Catalog increased from 107 to 129, these were either in the Cyrillic alphabet or in transliteration. Approximately 30,000 Library of Congress cards and an equal number from other libraries were filed. Deducting the cards which were eliminated through the transfer of multiple library symbols to a single card, this catalog increased during the year by 18,800 cards.

Other data on union catalogs will be found in part D of appendix III.

Binding

During fiscal 1958 the number of volumes bound reached 87,700, an all-time high and an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. The Government Printing Office's branch bindery, despite a reduction in its staff, bound 65,700 volumes, a slight increase over the year before. The remaining 22,000 volumes were bound by two commercial binderies under contract. Over 50,000 pamphlets were stitched into covers, also a record figure. The number of rare books repaired, of manuscripts restored, maps reconditioned, and prints and photographs given restorative treatment all showed marked increases over the previous year. Arrangements for the restoration and repair of rare items in the Music Division were expanded and, under a special project, some 80 early manuscript maps were laminated for the Government of Peru. The programs for restoring deteriorated books by means of print transfer and for treating books in the early stages of disrepair with a liquid plastic adhesive were continued. George E. Smith, Chief of the Binding Division, was appointed chairman of the American Library Association's Bookbinding Committee. The Library's

own Binding Committee held 10 meetings during the year. It developed plans for the increased use of commercial binding, recommended increases in the personnel of the divisions preparing materials for binding, and continued its study of the Library's binding program.

Other data on binding will be found in appendix IV.

Card Division

For the third successive year the sale of catalog cards passed the million-dollar mark. The 28,351,083 cards sold to nearly 10,000 subscribers and the \$1,216,005 realized both established new records, exceeding the figures of the previous year by 5 and 6 percent, respectively. They do not include the sale of 2,869,813 proof-sheets or of the Library's technical publications. Total sales amounted to \$1,619,733, an increase of 11 percent over 1957. The net return to the United States Treasury—\$1,558,763—was the largest in history and made possible the recovery of 93 percent of the Card Division's entire appropriation. There were 928 new subscribers to the card service, and 54 former subscribers renewed their accounts. The United States Information Agency was again the largest single purchaser of cards.

Nearly 1,600 American publishers, 300 more than last year, sent their new publications in advance of the date of issue and also printed the Library's catalog card numbers in the books themselves. The Library received 11,166 titles under this program as compared with 9,442 titles in the previous year and 7,366 titles in fiscal 1956. A number of Government agencies also print the Library's preassigned card numbers in their publications, and the National Archives adopted this practice during the year.

Other data on card sales and distribution will be found in appendix V.

The Legislative Reference Service

THE Legislative Reference Service was created in 1914 to meet the needs of Congress for special reference assistance. Following World War II, it was reorganized in accordance with the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which called for the Service to provide a staff of research specialists capable of giving professional assistance in the various fields of Congressional interest. As defined in the Act, the duties of the Legislative Reference Service are to advise and assist the Committees of Congress, upon request, in the analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of legislative proposals pending before them, upon request, or upon its own initiative in anticipation of requests, to gather, classify, analyze, and make available data bearing upon legislation for use by Congress, its Committees, and its Members, and to prepare summaries and digests of public hearings before Committees of Congress, and of bills and resolutions of a public general nature introduced in either House.

The appropriation for the Legislative Reference was increased from \$1,067,387 in fiscal 1957 to \$1,200,000 in fiscal 1958, which permitted, among other things, the addition of 5 positions. There were no major reorganizations within the Service during the year, its structure continuing to consist of 8 divisions: the Office of the Director, the Senior Specialists Division, the Library Services Division, and divisions specializing in the fields of American law, economics, education and public welfare, foreign affairs, and history and government. Continuous reexamination of the Service's operations, however, has made it

evident that the volume of research done for Congress in the field of natural resources, comprising agriculture, conservation, engineering and public works, and mineral economics, has grown to the point that a Natural Resources Division needs to be established separate from the Economics Division, in which such inquiries have been handled by a Natural Resources Section. A request covering such a division was therefore embodied in the Library's estimates of its needs for the next fiscal year, and fiscal 1959 appropriations include provision for its establishment. The new division, drawing staff from the Natural Resources Section, will begin operating in August 1958.

At the request of the Commission on Civil Rights, and with the approval of the appropriate Committees of Congress, the Legislative Reference Service undertook, on a contract basis, a large research project covering State-Federal legislation relating to elections, employment, education, housing, recreation, public accommodations, transportation, jury rights, and so forth, involving, actually or potentially, infringement of civil rights based on race, religion, color, or national origin. This will furnish the Commission with information upon which its study and its reports to both the President and Congress may be grounded. To accomplish the research, a special unit, financed by a working fund advanced by the Commission, was set up in the American Law Division.

A number of questions of policy affecting the work of the Service were clarified by action of the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on

Rules and Administration Especially important was the adoption by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration of substantially the same guidelines for the operation of the Legislative Reference Service that had previously been established by the Committee on House Administration.

The year saw research and reference work for Members and Committees of Congress climb to an all-time high. The grand total of requests for research or information answered by the Legislative Reference Service was 67,843. This was an increase of 14 percent, as compared with an average increase of 8 percent per year since 1950. It appears evident that the limits of potential demand for research and analysis have not yet been approached.

The subject matter covered by the requests was a reflection of the problems and issues before the Congress. In the field of law, there was heavy emphasis on questions involving the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the use of Federal troops in curbing civil disorders, and the functions of the Supreme Court and judicial review, and on jury trial and the applicability of the right to a jury in cases of contempt. Other areas of interest included interstate compacts in their present-day role (stemming from controversy about the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission of 1953), the measure of damages in eminent domain for flood-control projects, and the State resale price maintenance laws.

Conditions in business and industry gave rise to numerous questions addressed to the Economics Division concerned with encouraging employment and with the efficacy of tax reduction as compared with other measures for stimulating economic activity. Also high in Congressional interest was reciprocal-trade legislation.

In foreign affairs, inquiries about the Middle East and the Far East were prominent. Questions about disarmament, about "summit" talks with the Soviet Union, and about the foreign-aid program were also

received in considerable number. The most marked increase, however, and one that is probably permanent, was in inquiries related to national defense.

In the fields of education and public welfare, activity was stimulated by two events in particular. The first of these was the launching of the Soviet "sputnik" in October 1957, which raised the question not only of scientific education in America but of the adequacy of the whole of its educational system. The second was the rise in unemployment beginning late in January, which led to a wide Congressional concern with unemployment insurance and social security. The Education and Public Welfare Division's work for Congress dealt with some of the most complex law on the statute books today. In the area of public welfare it covered such subjects as the liberalization of the old-age and survivors' insurance program; revision of the Federal share for public assistance programs for the aged, blind, dependent children, and the disabled; railroad retirement systems and Civil Service and military retirement systems, maternal and child health, distribution of surplus commodities to the needy, and Federal State intergovernmental relations in welfare programs. Other matters of Congressional interest included the Hospital Constitution Act, the National Institute of Health, public health activities and Government health plans, narcotics, juvenile delinquency, and immigration. In education, the major issues covered were Federal aid for scholarships and loans, for school construction, for teachers' salaries, and for public community college construction, the National school-lunch program, schools in Federally affected areas; rural library services, and educational systems in other countries. The division's specialist in Indian affairs supplied information on health and welfare problems, treaty rights, the assets of the various tribes and Federal expenditures on behalf of Indians, and on historical and cultural aspects of Indian life.

In the fields of history and government there was unusual interest in Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood, civil rights, and the life and career of President Theodore Roosevelt (occasioned by the centennial of his birth).

Service to Committees continued to be one of the most important aspects of the LRS workload. Research projects taking 1 man-week or more were undertaken for 26 of the standing Committees. For 13 of these Committees, one or another of the projects was of such length as to require either reimbursement under the rules laid down by the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration or the loan of LRS staff members on a temporary basis. The reimbursement resulting from research work totaled \$54,425 and from the loan of staff, about \$46,000. Among the staff members lent to Committees were Charles R. Gellner and Mrs. Ellen C. Collier, to the Disarmament Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Charles S. Sheldon II and Spencer M. Beresford, to the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, Mrs. Eilene M. Galloway, to the Senate Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, and Francis Valeo, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Furnishing translations for Members and Committees of Congress also continued to be an important service. The two translators on the staff handled 1,238 requests for translations, comprising 4,360 pages, from the Czech, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, and Ukrainian languages.

One hundred and sixty-one graphs and charts were prepared by the Service's Graphic Information Specialist, including 57 for individual Members and 104 for Committees.

Five cumulative volumes and 8 supplements of the *Digest of Public General Bills* were prepared and issued by the Bill Digest Section of the American Law Division.

A number of improvements were made in existing procedures in the Library Services Division for providing support to the staff researchers, and there was a remarkable increase in requests made to the division for help. It is the conclusion of the division that present techniques and facilities have reached very close to the maximum of their potentiality. If, as is anticipated, demands upon the Service spiral upward radically over the next few years, the Library Services Division will probably have to undertake sweeping changes in its methods of storing and retrieving factual material. It is therefore planned to explore what other informational centers in the Washington vicinity are doing along these lines, including a serious examination of both the electronic and nonelectronic methods of locating and retrieving information.

Ernest S. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, announced his plans to retire in September 1958 to become Dean of the recently established School of International Service at the American University. His 18-year tenure as head of the Service spanned nearly half of its existence as an operating unit of the Library, and it has been through his efforts that the range of its usefulness to Congress and its Committees has been vastly broadened. Seeing clearly the vital importance of mutual confidence between the inquiring legislator and the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. Griffith has been tireless in promoting the relationship, only on that basis, he has stressed, can the legislator elicit the counsel or information he really requires, and only on that basis can the staff of the Service probe the subject in question with the insight necessary to get the best results. He has emphasized particularly the need for equipping the Service with personnel of high caliber to meet its obligations to Congress, opportunities for which were strengthened by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. It was with great regret that the members of the Legislative Reference Service and the

Library as a whole learned of Dr. Griffith's decision to retire, and a number of Members of Congress expressed their appreciation for his work over the years.

Hugh L. Elsbree was named to succeed Dr. Griffith as Director of the Service. Dr. Elsbree was a member of its staff for 12 years, as research counsel, Senior Special-

ist in American Government and Public Administration, and Deputy Director for Research, until he left in 1957 to become Chairman of the Political Science Department of Wayne University. As a consequence he is well known to Members of Congress as well as to the staff of the Library.

The Reference Department

THE Reference Department provided 1,761,515 pieces of material to 631,920 persons who came to the Library to use its collections. It answered 193,651 telephone requests for information and 78,623 requests received by mail. It lent 207,141 items outside the buildings; searched 79,147 titles to determine whether copies were in the collections, and reviewed 45,807 current bibliographies and bookdealers' catalogs in order to recommend items for acquisition. It integrated 1,647,325 items into the collections and weeded out 2,926,110 which were not needed. Most of these figures show significant increases over the work accomplished in previous years. In several statistical categories, moreover, an important part of the increases represented additional services to Congress: many of the specialized divisions of the department prepared greater numbers of and more substantial reports for Members of Congress; there was an increase in telephone queries from Congressional offices; and the number of books lent to Members rose by 42 percent to a total of 77,000, thus becoming the largest single category of loans made.

Acquisitions

Since the staff of the Reference Department uses and interprets the collections of the Library in the daily performance of reference duties its members are familiar with the composition of the collections as a whole, with the various strengths and weaknesses in special subject areas, and with the current use being made of the

collections (excluding those of the Law Library). It is thus possible to bring expert knowledge to bear on the problem of selecting the most-needed items from the thousands of current national bibliographies, bookdealers' catalogs, and offers of gifts referred by the Processing Department every year. In the case of potential gifts or exchanges, discrimination is required in order to avoid the intake of masses of material either not needed by the Library or not in keeping with the Library's purposes and program. It frequently happens that in rejecting a proposed gift the reviewing officer is able to suggest another institution collecting in the particular subject field and in need of the very material offered. The primary emphasis has been on selecting currently published materials of most use to Congress and the other components of the Government. The limited funds available after the required current publications were acquired were used for filling the more important lacunae in the collections of older material.

The Slavic and Central European Division made recommendations for widening the Library's exchange agreements to insure automatic receipt of all publications issued by various academies and institutions in the USSR and other East European countries. The importance of exchange agreements with these countries cannot be overestimated since acquisition by purchase is almost impossible. One group of materials of considerable importance acquired on the recommendation of this division was a collection of 53 out of

a possible 61 statistical handbooks published for the USSR as a whole. No other collection of these handbooks in the United States is so nearly complete.

Although lacking a regular acquisitions position on its staff, the Science and Technology Division succeeded in increasing its recommendations for additions to the collections by 84 percent over last year. This was done, in part, by reviewing requests for science and technology titles which the Photoduplication Service and the Loan Division could not fill from the collections and by soliciting recommendations from those using the collections extensively. An increase in recommendations for Far Eastern science materials was made possible by the addition to the staff of an Oriental science specialist employed on funds transferred by the National Science Foundation. Arrangements with the Office of Technical Services for receipt of one copy of each current Publications Board report in printed form, or, in lieu of the printed version, obtaining a microfilm copy through the Photoduplication Service, helped to increase the technical reports collection of the division's Reports Reference Center.

Through acquisition trips made by the Head of the Near East Section and the Head of the Hebrew Section, the Orientalia Division made considerable progress in rounding out its collections of newspaper and periodical literature from Northern Africa. Also the result of an acquisition trip was a 193-volume gift of Italian works on East Africa, presented by the Imperial National Library of Ethiopia. The appointment of a full-time Head of the Japanese Section eased the burdens of the Head of the Chinese Section, who had been temporarily filling both positions, and resulted in an increase of recommendations for the acquisition of materials from Japan. Deserving special note among acquisitions from that area were 31 reels of microfilms of *Kensei Shiryō* (Documents Dealing with the Institution of Constitutional Government in Japan). The first section of these reels was received several years ago.

Quantitative additions to the collections in some areas were balanced by limiting additions in others. The Map Division instituted a more rigid selection policy in regard to maps accepted by transfer and gift, and the Serial Division continued to exercise selectivity in adding government publications to the collections. The exclusion from the Library's collections of publications in the field of technical agriculture issued by State governments was made possible by assurances from the United States Department of Agriculture Library that it would bear responsibility for the acquisition and service of this material. In addition to surveying the collections of American newspapers in foreign languages, with the resulting retention of a selection of fewer than 50 titles, the Serial Division surveyed the newspaper collection as a whole. It recommended continuing the policy of keeping a selective collection of United States and foreign newspapers, while removing more than 6,000 volumes. Great strides were made in the program to obtain newspapers on microfilm, both current ones (in lieu of binding) and replacements for older, deteriorating files. Nearly 10,700 reels of positive microfilm were added to the newspaper microfilm collection, and microfilm received or on order at the end of the year would replace 12,000 bound volumes in the newspaper collection.

Selectivity in the acquisition of out-of-print books was governed not only by available space but also by budget. Although more funds were available for retrospective purchases than in the past few years, the purchase of a number of notable and therefore relatively costly books which appeared on the market for the first time in many years meant that only a small number of older works could be acquired.

A number of important gifts made to the Library are described in the chapter on the Processing Department. In addition to these, the National Broadcasting Company allowed the Library to select from its archives a representative group of 16-mm motion pictures of television broadcasts made during the years 1949 to 1951. The

1,000 reels of film chosen include all types of programs, and this generous gift will provide a most important body of source material for future scholarly use.

The Library also broadened its efforts to obtain tape recordings in several categories. The Hispanic Foundation's program for acquiring important oral literature progressed as a result of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation which will enable the Specialist in Hispanic Culture to spend 3 months in South America during the coming year arranging for recording readings by prominent literary figures. A gift from the Bollingen Foundation enabled the General Reference and Bibliography Division to make arrangements for the further development of the Poetry Archive and to request various literary leaders, both here and abroad, to record on tape readings of their works. The Music Division made several additions to its collections of folklore and folksongs, among them two reels of menhaden fishing songs from the lower Chesapeake Bay region, 50 tapes of epic Greek songs from the collections of Prof. James Notopoulos of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and 38 tapes of Midwest folklore from the collections of Mrs. Anne Grimes, president of the Ohio Folklore Society. One other acquisition on tape deserves special mention—the presentation by A. H. Hayes, president of CBS Radio, of 397 reels covering two complete weeks of CBS programs (May 13–26, 1957).

Although making recommendations for acquisitions is of great importance in enriching the collections in all fields, there are other aspects of acquisitions work of comparable value. Many significant gifts are received by the Library through the personal contacts of members of the staff with prospective donors, either by letter or through visits. The Manuscript and Music Divisions were particularly active in this type of acquisitions endeavor and many of the Library's outstanding treasures were acquired in this way. The recommending officers of the Reference Department also took an active part in the formulation of acquisitions policies by re-

viewing the sections of the *Selection Manual* now in process which fall within their particular subject or area competences.

No picture of acquisitions work is complete without mentioning still another aspect. The exclusion from the collections of considerable material in technical agriculture and other categories has already been mentioned. Weeding of surplus duplicates by the Map Division, the transfer to the National Library of Medicine of 2,973 pieces of Japanese medical material by the Orientalia Division, the discarding by the General Reference and Bibliography Division of 31,983 items from the collection of the Russian-language edition of United Nations documents, which were replaced by microfilm, and the transfer by the Prints and Photographs Division to the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology of a collection of photographs of American Indians (of ethnologic interest only) are examples of measures which produced positive results in gaining space and helping solve care and maintenance problems.

Other data on acquisitions work performed by the Reference Department are given in part D of appendix II.

Organization of Materials

Controlling the annual intake of materials and making these materials readily available to users of the Library require the attention of the Reference Department as well as of the Processing Department, because the usual full-cataloging treatment accorded to books is not practical for many types and forms of material acquired in large numbers.

During fiscal 1958 the Manuscript Division organized 6 times as many papers as were added to its collections, a total of 1,425,500 pieces as compared to its net increase of 228,650. Thus the previous arrearage was reduced to 3,410,500 pieces, even though a considerable amount of processing time had to be diverted to other types of work in the division. In addition to the physical organization of these pieces, 30 registers of particular collections were

prepared and about 5,400 cards were made for the division's various indexes and catalogs. Organization for use does not, of course, imply piece-by-piece arrangement, since in many instances the materials do not warrant such treatment, and it is estimated that only 20 percent of the organized manuscript material ever receives such handling.

Similarly, the great number of maps, globes, and atlases received by the Map Division made it impossible to furnish complete cataloging control for every piece. It became necessary to establish a system of priorities by which only atlases receive full printed-card cataloging treatment, newly acquired globes, three-dimensional models, and maps of strategic areas receive a simpler shelflist-card treatment, and the great bulk of the maps and charts are sorted, titled, arranged, and filed in order but are not provided with catalog controls. This system makes the map material which is most in demand most readily available and provides a smaller degree of control for less-used materials.

The Serial Division once again processed more material than it received, through preparing material for binding and disposing of surplus issues. Although the number of volumes collated for binding increased by 30 percent, only 3,500 collated volumes awaited transmittal to the Binding Division at the end of the fiscal year as compared with 6,000 at the end of fiscal 1957. A few noteworthy changes were made in the organization of certain groups of special materials. College and university series (but not periodicals) were combined in a collection in the Newspaper and Periodical Section. Several complex series of government publications, such as the United States Coast Guard CG series and the pamphlet series of the Departments of Defense, the Air Force, and the Army, were reviewed and the recommendation made to treat these as monographs, thus eliminating binding difficulties. Although much progress was made during the year, several problems remained to be solved, such as improving the organization of the current periodical collection and arranging in

orderly fashion the government looseleaf publications.

In February 1958, after a period of 9 years of existence, the Orientalia Division's Cooperative Card Reproduction Project came to an end and the newly established Far Eastern Languages Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division assumed responsibility for cataloging materials in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Shortly before the end of the fiscal year the Chinese Section received from the Government Printing Office the first shipment of printed cards for Chinese and Korean works, a total of 49 titles, of which 30 were printed from copy submitted by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. In an effort to organize the prewar rearrange of Chinese material, volumes of sets were brought together and works to be cataloged or duplicates to be set aside for exchange were identified. The Japanese Section concentrated its efforts on sorting, and making a list of, the most important books among some 360,000 Japanese publications received immediately after World War II. This is a stop-gap measure designed to bring under temporary control the most vitally needed publications. Progress was made in organizing the Turkish-language collection, and it is expected that 1,086 Turkish-language titles given limited-cataloging treatment in the past several years will shortly be bound and on the shelves, ready for service. The South Asia Section took further steps to dispose of approximately 13,000 duplicate or deteriorating serial pieces in order to meet the continuing problem of making enough deck space for incoming Indic and Southeast Asia material, and, in connection with the project for microfilming runs of deteriorating newspapers from these areas, collated and prepared targets for a number of titles.

The addition of a new staff member to the Music Division made possible a more thorough revision of binding preparations and other processing activities. The binding of 809 volumes of serials, added to the total of other volumes sent to the Binding Division, cleared up a large backlog cre-

ated over several years. Beginning in February 1958 it became possible to start forwarding for repair and rebinding many rare volumes which had long needed attention, and 312 of these were earmarked for treatment. Most of them had been returned, labeled, and reshelfed by the end of the year.

An enormous backlog of pictorial material received by copyright deposit from 1870 to about 1930 was further reduced by the staff of the Prints and Photographs Division. Much of this was screened for duplicates, near-duplicates, and fading or damaged pieces. The items selected for the permanent collections were sorted into broad subject categories and placed in labeled containers. The next and final step will be to arrange these categories chronologically or by other appropriate subdivisions. In addition to the copyright material, some 50,000 World War II photographs, which once formed the Washington office photograph files of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information, were screened. Some 25,000 were retained and the rest set aside for exchange. A total of 255 "lots," consisting of some 15,000 pictures, were given descriptive and subject cataloging, and increase of 16 percent over last year's figure. About 5,100 cards were added to the division's dictionary catalog and general portrait index and some 600 portraits were added to the general portrait file after mounting. Protection of the priceless record contained in Mathew B. Brady's frail glass negatives, which had been a matter of concern for some time, was begun when the Photoduplication Service started to make copy negatives from the glass plates. The 317 copy negatives completed by the end of the year are, for the most part, comparable in quality to the originals. A special file of pictorial material on Abraham Lincoln was compiled as a result of growing demands in connection with the celebration in 1959 of the sesquicentennial of his birth. Other projects involved the printing of file photographs from the Brady-Handy collection

of glass-plate negatives and from the Frances B. Johnston and Herbert E. French collections.

The rarer books and pamphlets in the McManus-Young collection of *magica*, in the custody of the Rare Book Division, had received Priority 4 cataloging by the end of the year and a separate card catalog for reader use was in preparation. Except for serials, the rare Russian materials in the Yudin Collection that are in the same division's custody were fully cataloged. Rearrangement of the pamphlet and ephemeral material in the Alfred Whitall Stern Collection was accomplished as a result of the preparation of entries for the catalog of the collection, which, by the end of the year, was approaching completion. Nearly 15,800 cards were prepared, arranged, and filed into the division's shelflist, dictionary catalog, and special card catalogs.

The Slavic Room made considerable progress in organizing a group of serials issued by corporate agencies in the Soviet Union. Counting the previous year's work on this collection, a total of 4,000 preliminary catalog entries have been prepared, issues for the same title have been collected, and fixed location numbers for each title have been assigned and noted on the catalog cards. Further work on binding resulted in bringing Yugoslavian materials into serviceable arrangement. At the end of the year the Slavic Room had reached a point at which all bindable issues of the preceding calendar year were bound or in the process of being bound. The International Organizations Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division continued the development of its catalogs and other finding aids, creating a unique and extremely valuable reference tool for this specialized field.

By the close of the year the Motion Picture Section of the Stack and Reader Division had begun making temporary catalog cards for 255 motion pictures selected during the year 1957 for which there will be no printed cards. This action was necessary because of the termination by the Copyright Office of the cataloging of

copyrighted motion pictures. In addition, progress was made in cataloging and repairing films in the George Kleime Collection. Cataloging of the first lot of captured Japanese films was completed, with 3 vaults of material remaining to be processed. Subject headings, author tracings, and information about motion-picture producers were over-printed on more than 6,000 cards filed in the Section's dictionary catalog, enabling it also to have correct cards for those titles added to a file which will ultimately become the shelflist. As a result of the cataloging, the arrangement of the collections stored on Deck 4, North Annex, was greatly improved, with corrected labels being placed on the individual film cans.

Custody and Servicing of Materials

The Reference Department is responsible for the custody and orderly care of the great bulk of the collections of the Library as well as for the provision of these materials to readers in the buildings and for the loan of all materials for use outside. In one of the busiest years in the Library's history, a total of 631,920 readers came in person to use the collections. The majority (468,313) of them were served in the two main reading rooms of the Library. Indeed, there were so many readers at certain peak periods that there were not enough seats to accommodate them and some of them had to sit on the floor in the reference alcoves.

The Stack and Reader Division, which is responsible for the service of books in the two main reading rooms, issued 1,043,101 volumes, handled 936,227 requests for books, re-shelved 1,266,228 books, and made 2,875 special searches for books not immediately found in their proper places on the shelves. At the same time the staff found time to shift and rearrange more than 15 miles of volumes in the stacks and to read more than 78 miles of shelves in a piece-by-piece check to make certain that the books were in proper order. The shifting was necessitated by the rapid growth of the collections in some subject areas,

such as science, and the need to provide shelf space for new works in juxtaposition to older ones dealing with the same subject. It completed a series of moves started in December 1955 which encompassed most of the general book collections of the Library, but it is anticipated that still more shifts will be required. It has already become apparent that the books in class T, the most extensive collection of works on technology available to the Federal Government, are again showing the results of overcrowding, with consequent difficulties in servicing. In a library as large as the Library of Congress, keeping books in proper order on the shelves to ensure efficient service is a problem of overwhelming proportions. Last year more shelves (138,000) were read to verify proper shelving than ever before in the Library's history.

The volume of materials lent reached a record high of 207,141 items in 1958. Of the loans made, 77,003, or 37 percent, were to Members of Congress, and 68,523 or 32 percent, to Government libraries in the Washington area. Twenty percent of the total were issued to other official borrowers, holders of special permits, and Library employees, and 11 percent to libraries outside Washington. The 22,056 pieces lent outside Washington went to 1,766 libraries in this country and abroad. The distribution of borrowing libraries remained fairly constant, with libraries on the East Coast doing 50 percent of the borrowing. International interlibrary loans, amounting to 637 volumes, were made to 129 libraries abroad. Many of these requests came from Canada and Europe, but books were also lent to libraries in Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, India, and Hong Kong.

Materials of research interest are not limited, of course, to bound books. The Library has rich and extensive collections of microfilms, manuscripts, maps, prints and photographs, and other non-book materials, all of which present their own special problems of custody and preservation.

Maps, because of their size and bulk weight, present unusual problems of storage and require special equipment for their housing in readily accessible arrangement. The purchase of new map cases together with some necessary shifting of collections did much to relieve the congestion in the general map files, but the continued high rate of intake indicates that further congestion will occur. The rare and valuable world atlases kept in an enclosed section were thoroughly cleaned and rearranged, and the volumes were put into carefully labeled protective boxes, but here again there is a problem of space, and many equally valuable volumes of continental, regional, and national atlases remained outside of the enclosure for rarities because there was no room for them. Other parts of the map collection, such as the collection of wall maps, those rolled on poles, and the topographic sets and navigation charts, are adequately housed, with some room for a slight further expansion, and can be readily serviced.

Newspapers also present special problems of custody because of their size and weight, but the major problem has been overcrowding on the shelves, making it necessary to use floor space for more than 16,000 volumes. Last year much improvement resulted from a complete reorganization of the floor-stored volumes so that service is easier, from the placing of 2,500 volumes on temporary wooden shelving, and from a continuing reduction in the number of bound volumes added to the collection (2,000 in fiscal 1958 as compared with 2,300 in 1957) as a consequence of substituting microfilm copies for bound volumes whenever possible. It is expected that it will ultimately be possible to replace enough of the bound volumes with microfilms so that the remainder of the collection can be comfortably housed in the available space. The Serial Division, which is charged with the custody of newspapers, is also the custodian of unbound government publications. They constitute a problem not because of their size and weight but because of their sheer numbers and the complexity of arranging them. The collections

of government publications were shifted in order to consolidate them on 3 decks, in contrast to the previous scattering over 6 decks. In process of the consolidation, many unneeded items were weeded out and about 750,000 pieces of material received at the end of World War II were stored in boxes in the Annex pending gradual absorption into the collections.

The Manuscript Division made considerable progress in the preparation of materials for lamination or binding. The need for space to house its collections becomes more and more acute, and use of the material has so increased during the past several years that provision of adequate facilities for readers is also becoming a problem.

How to preserve the outstanding collection of older recordings in the custody of the Music Division has been of concern to the Library for some time. It was therefore gratifying that the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant to the Library during the year for a project to study and to recommend the best methods of preserving sound recordings on tape and on various kinds of disks. In October 1957 a contract was made with the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Texas, to carry out the highly technical experimentation required. The project has already enlisted widespread interest, and the major recording companies have been most cooperative in supplying information on the manufacture of vinylite records. It is expected that the final report of the project will be available in the summer of 1959.

Reference Services

As is true of all libraries, the ultimate goal of the Library of Congress is to make the collections of book and related materials in its custody as widely useful as possible to those it serves. Consequently it is satisfying to note that there was a marked increase in all phases of direct reference service during the year. Answers to reference questions reached a record high of 573,187. Of these 300,913 were direct services to readers appearing in person, 193,651 were in response to telephone re-

quests, and 78,623 were written responses, mainly in answer to queries from persons outside the Washington area

The ability of the staff to handle the increased number of inquiries while maintaining the high level of competence expected of the Library lies in large measure in the capabilities and training which members of the staff have brought to the Library or have acquired through long years of use of the collections. Biographer Catherine Drinker Bowen, describing "My Friends, the Librarians," in the March 1958 issue of *Atlantic Monthly*, recalled that David J. H. Cole "can find anything," an opinion not exclusively Mrs. Bowen's but shared over the years by numerous readers who have expected Mr. Cole and his colleagues in the Public Reference Section to "find anything" and have not been disappointed. This year Mr. Cole, Senior Reference Librarian in the Public Reference Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, celebrated the completion of 45 years of service. It was estimated that over the years Mr. Cole had handled over a million books in the course of helping some 430,000 readers. It was also estimated that the group of more than 120 colleagues who gathered at a luncheon to pay honor to Mr. Cole represented about 3,700 years of combined service, or an average of nearly 30 years of service in the Library by each person.

As usual, members of the Reference Department answered a variety of questions during the year. These questions ranged in subject from the development of the alphabet to zymurgy, in time from pre-Biblical stories of the flood to current legislation, and in space from fumeroles to interplanetary travel.

Since much of the increased reference activity was in the field of science, the Science Division was given more comprehensive responsibilities along with augmented staff. It was renamed the Science and Technology Division so as better to reflect its increased scope, and, upon the transfer in February of the Technical Information Division (ASTIA Reference Center) from

the Library of Congress, the Bibliography Unit of the TID, with a staff of 21, was assigned to the Science and Technology Division. These changes broadened significantly the subject competence of the division's staff and it was able to assume, on a contract basis, the compilation of extensive scientific and technical bibliographies. The accelerated program, however, placed a heavy administrative burden on its small permanent staff of specialists, which numbered only 6. Direct reference services in science and technology totaled 10,873, a 53 percent increase over the previous year. Requests from Congress for scientific information increased significantly and the Science and Technology Division collaborated closely with the Legislative Reference Service in answering them. A noticeable feature of the reference activities in science was the advanced nature of the many special studies, reports, and surveys prepared, dealing with such subjects as the use of power alcohol as a blend in gasolines, past and current research on the effects of radioactive fallout, photographic techniques in the United States and the USSR applicable to reconnaissance satellites, the state of scientific development in America, and miracle drugs.

The impact of the launching of the first Soviet earth satellite in October 1957, which was responsible for much of the increased interest in science, also brought a flood of reference queries to the Slavic and Central European Division. Questions ranged all the way from how to pronounce the word "sputnik" to inquiries concerning Soviet education, the organization of scholarship, research developments, economic and industrial progress, and library functions and documentation in the Soviet Union. This development was particularly reflected in a sharp rise in Congressional inquiries, extensive studies prepared in response to these requests dealt with such subjects as school attendance and school curricula in the USSR and the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the USSR. The staff of the division also con-

tributed to a series of biographical profiles of Communist leaders which was published by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives

Reference services concerning the Slavic and Central European countries were by no means confined to Congress. The Foreign Service Institute of the Department of State, for example, consulted repeatedly with the staff concerning the training of diplomats and the teaching of foreign languages in the Soviet Union, a selected bibliography of current English-language books about Hungary was prepared for the United States Delegation to the United Nations, and the Executive Branch was supplied with information concerning the framing of the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence in 1918. At times the division provided reference services in a rather unorthodox form. Thus, for one component of the Government, a staff member secured information by telephone from the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow for use in a patent suit.

The Hispanic Foundation, with its small staff of 6 and with the time of less than 1 person devoted fully to reference services, answered more than 4,000 queries. The total was equal to that of the preceding year, but within that total there was a marked increase in requests from Congress and a corresponding decrease in other categories. Questions concerning topics of current interest were frequently complex and dealt with such subjects as the effects of North American capital in Latin America, Spain's possessions in Africa, Spanish and Portuguese newspapers published in the United States, and armed conflicts between Latin American republics. Services to private institutions and industry included the preparation of a list of basic books on Latin American economics for a college initiating work in this field, a report on Portuguese ceramics and clays, a précis of information about the conquest of Peru for use in an educational motion picture, and a report on telecommunications in Chile, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador.

Specialists in the Orientalia Division were called upon to answer a variety of requests for information about the Near and Middle East, South Asia, and the Far East. The Chinese Section compiled for the Social Sciences Research Library in Seoul, Korea, a detailed statement of the Library's holdings of Korean materials, prepared for reproduction a group of some 400 negative photostats of Tunhuang manuscripts for a professor at the University of Malaya, arranged for the reproduction of the diaries of Dr. Hu Shih, who served as China's Ambassador to the United States during the years 1942-45, on behalf of a research project at Columbia University, and prepared numerous translations for Members of Congress. The Japanese Section also prepared many translations for Congress, and for the United States Information Service it supplied prints of Yokohama as it was 100 years ago for use in commemorating Yokohama's centennial in San Diego, its American sister city. Interest evoked by the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls continued to direct many inquiries, mainly connected with the relation of these ancient texts to the New Testament, to the Hebrew Section. The publication of official statistical records of Israel dealing with cancer brought Congressional requests for translation of specialized medical articles on the subject. The effects of "humane slaughter" legislation on Jewish ritual slaughtering occasioned still other requests. Among the many topics reported upon by the South Asia Section were Indian nationalism before World War I, village life in Burma and Thailand, and Philippine political parties from 1946 to 1957. The Section also cooperated with the USIA in supplying information for use in preparing a motion picture on United States cultural interests in India and Pakistan.

As befits a great repository of Americana, the Library continued to furnish a large amount of information in response to questions concerning the history and culture of the United States. In many in-

stances its printed, manuscript, photographic, cartographic, or music materials were used for substantial scholarly publications. Investigators coming to the Rare Book Division sought information on such subjects as Milton in early American literature, the economic history of the United States, early printing in Oregon, and the dress of various American Indian tribes. That division continued to supply information to and to lend rare items for reproduction by the American Antiquarian Society in a project to issue in microprint form and thus make widely available to scholars the items listed in Evans' bibliography of 17th- and 18th-century American imprints.

Requests for cartographic information showed a small but steady increase, totaling 12,851 during the year. About 73 percent of the requests related to maps of the Americas. A frequent user of the Map Division was a cartographer engaged in drafting approximately 50 new maps to illustrate a 3-volume history of the Americas being prepared by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. A number of historical maps served as the basis for reproduction of facsimiles, for example, a map of Gettysburg which was reproduced as a 3-dimensional plastic model.

The collections of the Prints and Photographs Division were drawn upon to answer a variety of questions and were widely used to illustrate books published during the year. Services to Government agencies included supplying pictorial material on life in America from 1900 to 1910 as contrasted with the present for the Department of Labor *Yearbook*, on the history of the United States Civil Service Commission for its 75th anniversary, and on Harper's Ferry for use by the National Park Service in its restoration program. Publications making use of Civil War materials included Virgil Jones' *Eight Hours Before Richmond*, W. A. Swanberg's *First Blood, the Story of Fort Sumter*, and George Dallas Mosgrove's *Kentucky Cavaliers in Dixie, or, the Reminiscences of a*

Confederate Cavalryman. In the field of American architecture, Frederick Nichols' *Early Architecture of Georgia*, which won the annual "Best Book Award" of the Society of Architectural Historians, was illustrated extensively with photographs by Frances Benjamin Johnston from the Library's collections.

Queries directed to the Manuscript Division related to its techniques for handling large groups of personal papers as well as to the contents of the manuscripts themselves. Thus it supplied information on the development of manuscript acquisition policies, the care and repair of manuscripts, forms used to obtain the gift of collections of papers and the dedication of literary rights in manuscripts, photocopying devices used by readers, procedures for organizing collections, and the sources of such specialized supplies as neutral-acid folders and sorting devices. Requests for information based on the manuscripts covered such diverse topics as a gift of cheese made to Thomas Jefferson by the town of Cheshire, Mass., a listing of known holdings of unpublished Civil War material, the inventory of the furniture of the 18th-century President's House in Philadelphia, and the early ownership of the land on which the United States Capitol is built.

Reference services by the Music Division increased by more than 12 percent to a total of 65,006. The most complex and certainly the most important of these requests related to a proposed official version of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Richard S. Hill of the division's staff was asked, because of his intimate knowledge of the history of our national anthem, to serve as chairman of a committee of the National Music Council to devise and recommend an official version. In this effort Mr. Hill worked closely with the office of Representative Joel T. Broyhill, who introduced a Joint Resolution for the adoption of an official version. The matter is not a simple one, for there have been many changes in the text of the song since 14-year-old apprentice Samuel Sands took

Francis Scott Key's hasty manuscript in hand to set the verses in type for the first time and introduced in the printed text 43 changes from Key's manuscript

Bibliographies and Other Publications

The Library's publication program is carefully planned to supplement and extend its reference services beyond the Library itself. Many publications are issued with the aim of describing some specialized segment of the collections in enough detail so that scholars outside the Washington area can determine whether making a trip for the purpose of using materials is worth their while. Frequently such publications are also the means of providing control over groups of special material not susceptible to ordinary cataloging controls, and hence they have a usefulness within the Library itself. Some publications take the form of topical bibliographies on subjects of current interest. These are widely used in other libraries and at the same time are useful to the Library staff in answering reference queries. Other publications, such as lists of current abbreviations used in the various East European countries, are prepared and issued with the object of making the specialized knowledge of the staff available in published form. Still others are faithful facsimile reproductions of rare or unique items in the collections, by this means important works are made widely available for use. Many of the publications issued by the Library come about as a by-product of the normal work of the staff. The staff of the Map or Manuscript Division, for example, may need to prepare descriptions of groups of materials in their custody in order to facilitate service to readers. The publication of such descriptions makes it possible for researchers to gain an idea of the scope and content of some of the division's special resources, and is often a useful substitute for lengthy reference correspondence. At the same time such surveys identify gaps in the collections and thereby constitute useful acquisitions tools.

Several publications issued last year were examples of fine printing. Outstanding among them was *The Illinois Political Campaign of 1858, a Facsimile of the Printer's Copy of His Debates with Senator Stephen Arnold Douglas as Edited and Prepared for Press by Abraham Lincoln*. It reproduces in exact facsimile by the collotype process the printer's copy of what Carl Sandburg once described as the "manuscript of the only book that Lincoln wrote or edited or prepared for publication." Publication of the facsimile, commemorating the centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, was made possible by a gift from Alfred Whital Stern of Chicago, who acquired the original scrapbook in 1952 and placed it in the Library with his collection of Lincolniana. An exhibition opened in April 1958 of 160 volumes obtained by Lessing J. Rosenwald when he purchased the library of the Dukes of Arenberg, together with 40 additional Dutch and Flemish volumes printed during the 15th and 16th centuries which he had given to the Library, furnished the basis for an attractive catalog, profusely illustrated with reproductions of woodcuts and engravings. Entitled *Early Printed Books of the Low Countries from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection*, it was printed at the Government Printing Office.

It is gratifying to report that many of the Library's publications proved so useful that the stock of copies issued for sale to the general public was rapidly exhausted and reprinting was required to meet the continuing demand. *Three Views of the Novel*, containing lectures given in January 1957 by Irving Stone, John O'Hara, and MacKinlay Kantor under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, was issued in an edition of 1,500 copies and stock was exhausted in less than 3 months. Similarly, *Image of America Early Photography, 1839-1900*, an illustrated catalog of an exhibit of photographs held in the Library, sold 7,300 copies in a few months. Both were reprinted by the Superintendent of

Documents, Government Printing Office. Other publications of proved usefulness were issued in revised editions. These included: *Polish Abbreviations. A Selective List*, first issued in 1955 and revised to include 600 new abbreviations; *Books for the Blind*, a descriptive pamphlet about the services of the Division for the Blind; *Libraries and Library Services on Film*; *Marketing Maps of the United States*, an annotated bibliography issued in its third revised edition; and *Russian Abbreviations. A Selective List*, a reference work which had proved almost as indispensable to the research worker or translator as a general or technical dictionary because of the steadily increasing use of abbreviations in Russian publications.

In addition to *Three Views of the Novel*, mentioned above, two other lectures given in the Library were published. *The Origins of Schonberg's Twelve-Tone System* presented a lecture delivered on January 10, 1957, by Egon Wellesz under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund. Dr. Wellesz is a prominent member of the group of Viennese composers who greatly affected the course of modern music by their adoption of the 12-tone technique. The lecture constitutes an important addition to the growing literature about the 12-tone school, both for the personal reminiscences which Dr. Wellesz, who studied under Schonberg, was able to offer and for his deep scholarly insights into the work of the group. A lecture by Archibald Henderson, delivered under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund on November 19, 1956, was issued under the title *George Bernard Shaw, Man of the Century*.

Several bibliographies of special subjects were published. *Employment of the Physically Handicapped* was a highly selective bibliography, mainly of English-language materials, prepared under contract for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, which did not have the specialized library resources or staff required to undertake the task of bringing up to date a similar bibliography

issued some years ago. *North and North-east Africa. A Selected Annotated List of Writings, 1951-1957* was prepared in response to the growing interest in that area of the world and in continuance of previous bibliographies on Africa issued by the Library. A country bibliography of similar scope and format was *Estonia. A Selected Bibliography*, prepared by Salme Kuri and designed primarily to aid the nonspecialist in finding information on Estonia and its people. Parts 6 through 8 of the *Checklist of Hearings before Congressional Committees through the Sixty-Seventh Congress* were issued during the year. Like the preceding parts, for which there has been a heavy demand, they are the product of the bibliographic devotion of Harold O. Thomen, who has for many years devoted his vacation periods to searching collections of Congressional publications in other libraries throughout the country in order to make the listing as complete as possible. The *Checklist*, which shows the location in other libraries of published hearings not in the Library's collections, has been used as a guide to remedying gaps in the collections through a program of microfilming. Publications in the field of science included the second part of *Cold Weather Operation of Diesel Engines. A Bibliography*, *Air Pollution Bibliography*, Volume I, and reprintings of earlier bibliographies on infrared, the polar regions, and marine borers.

There were a number of continuing publications. *Southern Asia Accessions List*, a monthly bibliography of books and periodical articles about southern Asia, is now in its seventh year. The continued publication of this service to specialists is made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation. *The Handbook of Latin American Studies*, now in its 20th year, is an annual publication aimed at listing important works recently issued. The first 18 volumes had been confined to publications issued in a single year, and, to insure that as many publications as possible of a given year were included, it had been necessary to wait several years to make certain

that all had come to the attention of the editors. Volume 18, for example, which was issued in 1956, covered only publications printed in 1952. As reported last year, beginning with volume 19, all publications coming to the attention of the editors since the preceding volume was issued were listed. Volume 20, issued in June 1958, contains essentially works published in 1956 and 1957 together with a handful of works published in earlier years. Comments on this change in policy, which makes the *Handbook* a more up-to-date tool, have been uniformly favorable.

The Science and Technology Division continued to prepare a bibliography of current scientific and technical literature on snow, ice, and frozen ground under contract for the Snow, Ice, and Permafrost Research Establishment of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Of the 1,200 abstracts prepared during the year, more than 60 percent were from foreign-language sources. The abstracts are published in an annual volume called *SIPRE Report 12*, volume XII of which was issued in January 1958. This latest annual volume included abstracts number 15,001 through 16,000 with author and subject indexes. Publication of the *SIPRE Technical Information Bulletin* was also continued on a regular monthly basis.

Two major bibliographies published during the year were the fruition of many years of effort and served to provide controls over specialized segments of the collections. The 5th volume of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, prepared by Clara Eglé LeGear of the Map Division staff, was the first of a number of projected volumes aiming to bring up to date the published record of the Library's holdings of geographical atlases. The 4 earlier volumes, compiled by Philip Lee Phillips and published between 1909 and 1920, still constitute a definitive listing of atlases received by the Library up to that time. The 5th volume describes 2,326 world atlases acquired between 1920 and 1955. Subsequent volumes which will cover atlases of Europe,

Asia, Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, are now being compiled. An integrated author list and index for the complete work is also contemplated. Publication of the 5th volume aroused interest in the earlier ones, the first two of which are out of print, steps were taken to make these available on microfilm. *A Descriptive Catalog of Rare Chinese Books in the Library of Congress* describes a total of 1,777 rare Chinese books, Chinese manuscripts, and Korean and Japanese printings of Chinese texts. The *Catalog*, compiled by Wang Chung-Min and edited by T. L. Yuan, was greeted by a British scholar as "an excellently produced publication, and a great contribution to our bibliographical knowledge."

The inauguration of a series of registers of collections of papers in the Manuscript Division was an outstanding feature of the year's publication program. The first in the series, *Booker T. Washington; a Register of His Papers in the Library of Congress*, was followed by registers of the papers of Emory Scott Land, Wendell Berge, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, and Henry T. Allen, and other registers will be published from time to time.

The issuance of longplaying recordings devoted to American folk music from the Library's Archive of Folk Song is a form of publication. The present program, made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, continued with the appearance of "The Ballad Hunter" and the reissuance of 9 of the earlier 78 r. p. m. albums. There remain only 14 older albums of Latin American music awaiting reissue as longplaying records.

Other publications in progress, as well as a complete list of publications issued during the year, are presented in appendix VI.

Concerts and Literary Programs

A total of 38 concerts were given in the Coolidge Auditorium, 10 under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and 28 under the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The Cool-

idge Foundation sponsored 2 concerts in the spring of 1958 for the Inter-American Music Festival, one of them presented in the Library included in the previously mentioned 10, and one at the Pan American Union. The concerts were limited to chamber music broadly defined, but the programs were wide in scope and the performing ensembles gratifyingly varied in nature. All of the programs were broadcast by Radio Station WGMS, thus they reached an audience of many thousands of listeners.

The season opened on October 7 with a special concert honoring the 90th birthday of Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall. The artists were the Budapest String Quartet, Rudolf Serkin, piano, and Walter Trampler, viola. An exhibit was arranged from the original manuscripts in the Whittall Foundation Collection, and the program of the concert was limited to three compositions with the manuscripts thus displayed. Haydn's Quartet, Op. 64, No. 6, Mozart's String Quintet (K. V. 515), and Brahms' Piano Quintet, Op. 34. A keepsake volume specially designed for the concert carried a tribute to Mrs. Whittall's unique generosity, now perpetually exemplified in her Foundation and Collection.

The majority of the concerts under the Whittall Foundation were presented by the Budapest String Quartet, which in its appearances in the Library used four of the Stradivari instruments given to the Library by Mrs. Whittall some years ago. Additional artists who joined the Budapest String Quartet in these concerts were Jesús María Saniomá, piano, John Martin, violoncello, Artur Balsam, piano, and Mieczysław Horszowski, piano. Other groups appearing under Whittall Foundation auspices were the Barylli Quartet, the Beaux Arts Trio, the Krasner Chamber Music Ensemble, the Festival Quartet, and the Virtuosi di Roma. On December 18 and 19 the Whittall Foundation observed as usual the anniversary of Stradivari's death and presented Yehudi Menuhin on both evenings in a program devoted to music for unaccompanied violin. Two

more special occasions were marked in the course of the season when Whittall Foundation concerts were presented in memory of Jean Sibelius and in observance of the annual meeting of the Music Library Association, which was held in Washington.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation opened its season on "Founder's Day," October 30, the birthday of the late Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. For the occasion the New York Pro Musica presented a program of late medieval and early Renaissance music. Ensuing concerts featured the Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet, the Alfred Deller Trio, Pierre Fournier, violoncello, and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord; the Juilliard String Quartet with Edna Phillips, harp, the Quartetto di Roma, Arthur Gold and Robert Fizdale, duopianists, Jean-Pierre Rampal and Robert Veyron-LaCroix, flute and piano, respectively; and Eva Heinetz and Alice Ehlers, viola da gamba and harpsichord, respectively. As usual the Coolidge Foundation was able to present several world premieres. The *Concertino Antico* for harp and string quartet, by Peggy Glanville-Hicks, received its first performance on January 17, and in the two concerts presented to the Inter-American Music Festival the following received their initial hearings: String Quartet No. 1, by Juan Orrego Salas, String Quartet No. 15, by Heitor Villa-Lobos, String Quartet No. 2, by Alberto Evaristo Ginastera, String Quartet, by Aurelio de la Vega, and Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, by Violet Archer. Of these, Ginastera's String Quartet No. 2 was commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. Another work commissioned by this Foundation was the Sonata for Flute and Piano by Francis Poulenc, which received its first American performance on February 14.

The Library presented well-known authors and performers in 16 literary programs during the year, 14 of which were sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Washington continued to laud the presentation of "live" poetry and drama in the Library,

and most of the programs (14) reached an even broader audience through Radio Station WGMS

On October 14, Edith Atwater and Albert Dekker opened the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund series with a program of dramatic readings entitled "Since Adam and Eve" Included was a variety of selections from both classic and contemporary literature, ranging from Robert Burns to Robert Frost The Canadian Players of Stratford, Ontario, who had appeared in the Library in 1955 and 1956, returned to present, on November 18, a staged performance of *Man and Superman*, directed by George McCowan, and, on November 19, *Othello*, directed by Douglas Campbell The distinguished French actor, Marcel Hillaire, presented a series of sketches in French and English on February 10 entitled "The Smile of France," taken from some of the greatest and most entertaining French writers—Villon, Ronsard, La Fontaine, Voltaire, Marguerite de Valois, Apollinaire, Colette, and de Maupassant On April 21 actress Claire Luce gave a series of impersonations of famous women of literature and history in a program designated "Fashions in Love," portraying dramatic selections from the works of Dumas, Shaw, Shakespeare, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Oscar Wilde Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* was performed on May 5 and again on May 6 by Arnold Moss and his distinguished company of Broadway players Mr Moss had appeared at the Library on three previous occasions in 1954, when he gave a dramatic reading, in 1955, when he read from Walt Whitman's poems, and in 1956, when he produced and directed *The Tempest* and played the part of Prospero

Those invited to read from their own works were Richard Wilbur, 1957 winner of the Pulitzer Prize in poetry and professor of English at Wesleyan University, on December 2, John Berryman, poet, critic, and professor of English at the University of Minnesota, on February 24, and Oscar Williams, poet, critic, and edi-

tor of numerous anthologies, on March 10

In January a series of lectures entitled "American Poetry at Mid-Century" was given by three noted American poets On January 13 John Crowe Ransom discussed "New Poets and Old Muses", on January 20 Delmore Schwartz spoke on "The Present State of Poetry", and on January 27 John Hall Wheelock discussed "The Two Knowledges An Essay on a Certain Resistance" The lectures will be published, collectively, in brochure On March 17, during the Library's observance of National Library Week, Lionel Trilling, noted critic, essayist, novelist, and professor of English at Columbia University, lectured on "English Literature and American Education" Frank C Baxter, professor of English literature at the University of Southern California, presented on March 24 a reading and commentary entitled "Two Watchers from a Lonely Hill Emily Dickinson and Edwin Arlington Robinson." This was Professor Baxter's second appearance at the Library, on March 28, 1955, he had paid homage to 13 centuries of English poetry

The two programs presented by the Library that were not under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund were a lecture by Randall Jarrell, Consultant in Poetry during 1957 and 1958, who spoke on "Poets, Critics, and Readers," on October 28, and a dramatic presentation on May 12 of "Théâtre Individuel" by Tore Segelcke, leading dramatic actress of Norway Her presentation was given in English except for a scene from *Medea* and a poem from *Haugtussa*, both of which were in Norwegian

A complete list of the year's concerts and speakers is given in appendix XI

Exhibits

The program of exhibits for the year, including those shown outside the Library as well as within, was full and diversified The Exhibits Office, administratively under the Chief Assistant Librarian, was responsible for this program The principal

sources of items for display were the special collections in the custody of various divisions of the Reference Department, and the staffs of these divisions assisted considerably in the selection of materials. Altogether, 74 exhibitions were arranged in the exhibition halls and in the various divisions. This figure includes exhibits on Woodrow Wilson and Benjamin Franklin, which had been extended from 1956 because of their popularity, and 2 that were opened early in 1957: "Image of America: Early Photography, 1839-1900" and a display honoring Jamestown's 350th anniversary.

The exhibit commemorating the centennial of Theodore Roosevelt's birth attracted the most attention. This major undertaking was formally opened on May 22 in ceremonies presided over by the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States. The principal address was given by Prof. Elting E. Morison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, editor of *The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt*, who served as special consultant to the Library for the exhibit. Members of the Roosevelt family were honored guests at the opening ceremonies, and through their interest and generosity objects were borrowed for exhibition and new materials were acquired through gift for the manuscript collections. Appropriate "atmosphere" was furnished through the use of color and textured material in backgrounds—as exemplified, for instance, in the use of palm matting upon which were shown items featuring Roosevelt as African game hunter—and through such other innovations as the presentation of a motion picture on Roosevelt and a recording of his voice as part of the display. Themes covering the many-sided nature of the man during his full and active career were "Roosevelt and the Strenuous Life," "Roosevelt the Public Servant," "Roosevelt the Scholar," "Roosevelt the Human Being," "Roosevelt in Action," and "Rooseveliana." A catalog of the exhibit as printed in the May 1958 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*

On November 13 a major exhibition featuring Oklahoma's semicentennial of statehood was opened. The late Prof. Walter S. Campbell (Stanley Vestal), Director of Courses in Professional Writing at the University of Oklahoma, was the principal speaker.

Exhibits-of-the-Month during the year featured a variety of subjects and personalities, including artists, literary figures, American patriots, and Presidents. The centennial of the birth of William Howard Taft, the bicentennial of the birth of James Monroe, and the centennial of the birth of Joseph Conrad were among the events commemorated. Special exhibits were also arranged for the visits to the Library of His Majesty Mohamed V, King of Morocco, and His Excellency Theodor Heuss, President of the German Federal Republic.

Loans of materials from the collections were made on 31 occasions for projects arranged by borrowing institutions. Besides these specific requests, the Library prepared, circulated, or arranged with other Federal agencies and private organizations the itineraries of 14 traveling exhibitions which were shown at 73 locations during the year. Among them were several exhibitions of historical prints and fine prints by contemporary American artists, circulated abroad by the United States Information Service, which helped to further cultural relations between the United States and other countries.

Services of Consultants and Specialists

No organization, no matter how large, can hope to have on its permanent staff outstanding experts in every field of knowledge. The Library of Congress is no exception. As is customary, it turned last year to outside specialists and consultants for advice or for carrying out special projects which were not within the competence of its staff or could perhaps be better performed by outsiders. In several instances private firms were asked to undertake research and development programs in an attempt to solve pressing technical prob-

lems In other cases, outstanding subject experts were called upon to give advice on the Library's collections, particularly on areas needing strengthening, to prepare special bibliographies or to counsel members of the staff engaged in the preparation of such bibliographies, or to draw up reports on topics of current interest

It was the Library's good fortune to secure the services of Robert Frost as Consultant in Poetry for 1958-59 Mr Frost will assume his post in October 1958 and during the period of his consultancy will give at least two public lectures in the Coolidge Auditorium He will succeed Randall Jarrell as Consultant in Poetry Upon completing his 2-year incumbency of that position in the summer of 1958, Mr Jarrell will return to his duties as associate professor of English at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, where he teaches modern poetry and imaginative writing Mr Jarrell was most helpful in developing plans to expand the Library's program to acquire recent literary materials He collaborated with the Manuscript Division in planning an extensive program of collecting the papers and manuscripts of American authors, and enlisted the interest of distinguished authors in the Library as a fitting repository for their papers

Mr. Jarrell also aided in the planning and execution of a program to record interviews with contemporary poets on tape, made possible by a grant of \$2,500 from the Bollingen Foundation. In this effort he worked closely with Lee Anderson, whose voluntary efforts on behalf of the Library have taken him to many parts of this country for the purpose of interviewing poets During the year Mr Anderson transmitted to the Library 25 reels of tapes representing recordings by the following poets Philip Booth, J V Cunningham, Ted Hughes, Rolfe Humphries, Stanley Kunitz, Denise Levertov, Lenore Marshall, Howard Nemerov, and Sylvia Peath Recordings of other poets have been scheduled to be made during the coming year

The Library's Honorary Consultants in American Letters are Maxwell Anderson, Elizabeth Bishop, Richard P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, John Crowe Ransom, and Eudora Welty. Most of them met with officials of the Library for 2 days in April, during which meeting there was a detailed discussion of the Library's recording program, the issuing and financing of literary recordings, the acquisition of literary manuscripts and papers, the selection and acquisition of European books in the realm of belles-lettres, the functions of the Consultant in Poetry, and specific ways in which the Honorary Consultants in American Letters can help the Library

Expert assistance in surveying the Library's collections of Hispanica was given by specialists from Columbia University, the University of Southern Illinois, and the University of the Philippines Jerry Patterson, an advanced student of history at Columbia University, made an intensive search of the collections of the Manuscript Division to locate papers of William Hickling Prescott C Harvey Gardiner, associate professor of history at the Southern Illinois University, continued his work on a definitive bibliography of the writings of Prescott which the Library plans to issue in 1959, the Prescott centennial year. Isidoro Montiel, formerly director of the Public Provincial Library of Guadalajara, Spain, and more recently professor of archival science at the University of the Philippines, was employed to compile a guide to the Library's collection of reproductions of manuscripts relating to American history in Hispanic depositories.

The staff of the Slavic and Central European Division, in preparing a bibliographical guide to periodicals in English and West European languages about East and East Central Europe, called upon learned colleagues in this country and abroad for advice and suggestions in an effort to make certain that the final publication will be of the highest quality possible Among those who gave assistance and counsel were Prof Henri Chambre, S J, of the Centre d'Etudes Economiques,

Pauls, Dorothy Galton of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London; Prof. Werner Philipp of the Osteuropa Institut, Freie Universität, Berlin; and Prof. Jaroslav B. Rudnycky of the University of Manitoba.

The German Consultant Program, administered by the Slavic and Central European Division with the help of funds made available by the Oberlaender Trust, sponsors the preparation of publications which deal with the advance of research and library activities in the German Federal Republic. One such study, "Library Developments in the German Federal Republic since 1945," has been in progress since August 1957, and is expected to be completed shortly by Gisela von Busse of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft in Bad Godesberg.

Irvin Kerlan, Associate Medical Director for the Food and Drug Administration, continued his services as Honorary Consultant on the Acquisition of Children's Books. Dr. Kerlan has put at the service of the Library his intimate knowledge of children's books, gained as an outstanding private collector and lecturer in this field. He has identified important works meriting transfer from the open shelves to special custody in the Rare Book Division and has compiled several highly selective lists of foreign children's books for acquisition by the Library as outstanding examples of the graphic arts. The Library was fortunate to have the continued advice of Charles A. Lindbergh as Honorary Consultant in Aeronautics. General Lindbergh was of immense aid in planning and helping to implement the Library's program to acquire collections of personal papers important for the history of aviation.

Services to the Blind

From 1931 to date, the Library's program of furnishing books for the blind has provided in multiple copies 4,798 titles in Braille and 398 in Moon type for those who read by touch, and 3,360 titles in the form of talking books on 12-inch disks for those who use record-players. Multiple

copies of 217 talking books, 214 titles in Braille, and two titles in Moon type were provided during fiscal 1958. The total represents an increase of 28 percent over last year's production. Fifteen of the talking-book titles were re-recordings of books provided prior to 1948. The practice of re-recording a selection of the older wanted books makes it possible to convert to microgroove recording each year a proportion of the worn and old-style records listed in *Catalog of Talking Books for the Blind, 1934-1948*.

The loan of books to blind readers is a service which increases steadily each year. According to reports on services rendered by the 28 regional libraries during calendar year 1957, 58,888 persons were lent a total of 1,554,935 volumes (exclusive of magazines and music scores), an increase of 103,845 volumes over circulation in calendar 1956. This increase was largely reflected in the category of talking books. There was a slight decrease in the number of Braille and Moon readers as well as in the number of Moon volumes circulated.

The regional library which operates in the Division for the Blind and provides service for Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and North and South Carolina served 4,618 registered talking-book borrowers. They were lent a total of 64,476 containers of talking books. The number of Braille readers served was 1,810 and they received 15,395 volumes, the 10 Moon readers borrowed 207 volumes. Thus the total combined circulation was 80,078 volumes to 6,438 readers.

Publications issued by the Division for the Blind are listed in appendix VI. The centralized cataloging of books in Braille and of talking books provided 74,068 printed cards covering 407 titles in dictionary sets.

Insofar as accomplishments in the acquisition of materials can be measured, there were appreciable increases over the previous year. The magazine format for some books in Braille proved to be economical and acceptable to readers. Sixty juvenile titles in pamphlet bindings

were purchased to supplement the current output of the four Braille publishers regularly utilized, an action which accomplished the twofold purpose of providing more titles from available funds and augmenting the comparatively meager collection of juvenile titles available in the regional libraries

The increased production of talking-book machines and the emphasis on machine repair in quantity had several effects. Primarily the increase meant that more blind people were enabled to read. Moreover, State agencies cooperating with the Library in registering readers and distributing machines were able to eliminate

backlogs of applications for machines, thereby reducing complaints

The division's heavy workload in handling lessons for volunteers learning Braille transcribing and proofreading is a direct reflection of an accelerating national interest in providing more books in this medium. Last year 478 persons were certified as compared to 335 the year before. The result of the increasing number of graduates of this program will be the production of more handcopied books for the Library and for educational requirements at the local level.

Other statistics on service to the blind will be found in appendix X.

The Law Library

THE Law Library was established by Act of Congress in 1832. Although the law collections have grown from a nucleus of 2,000 volumes to more than 1,250,000 in the century and a quarter which has elapsed since that time, this growth has occurred for the most part in the last 2 decades.

Representative Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts drew the broad outlines for such a law library in a report he made in 1790 on a catalog of books which should be found in a reference library for Congress.

Laws of the several States, laws relating to the trade and navigation of the several nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties, laws of Ireland and Scotland, laws of Canada, British statutes at large, militia system of Switzerland, the Russian and Frederician codes, sundry authors on the laws of nature and nations, sundry authors on the privilege and duties of diplomatic bodies, a collection of treaties and alliances from the earliest periods, a collection of parliamentary books, sundry books on the civil and common law, etc., etc.

Although the Gerry report indicated the need for a law library international in scope, considerable difficulty was encountered in acquiring even such obviously necessary books as "the statutes and the reports of decisions of the courts of law and chancery of the different States," for which Congress provided funds in 1821. As to foreign law, great as was the admiration of some members of the bench and bar of the "formative era" for the Napoleonic Code and the civil law, it was never matched by a corresponding knowledge of their content and the techniques of their

application and interpretation. As a result it soon subsided and with it the interest in acquiring books in that field. It is true that Congress in 1848 appropriated funds for the purchase of the constitutions and laws of Mexico, but little more than the federal material was acquired. More than a half century later the Librarian, writing in his *Annual Report* for 1903, found the situation scarcely improved.

Considerable as is now the collection in the law library, it is still mainly a collection upon the common law, and even in this imperfect. To the student of Roman law, of civil law, of canon law, of the law of nations, of comparative jurisprudence, it can offer but meager facilities. As to public and administrative law it is weak even when supplemented by the resources of the general collection.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914 there were 164,000 volumes. By 1939, the beginning of World War II, the number had increased to 434,000. Today there are 956,000 volumes in the custody of the Law Library and about 350,000 of legal content in the general collections. Present thinking is that the latter will eventually be transferred to the Law Library when the schedule for Class K of the Library of Congress classification, now taking shape, has been fully developed and applied. Unlike the collections of 1903, the collections today cover the literature of all legal systems—the great secular systems, such as the common law, the Roman law, the modern Roman or civil law, and the Chinese law, the religious systems, such as the canon, the Islamic, the Buddhist and the Hindu, and the theoretic, such as international law. They include all

forms of legal literature for all ages from the earliest Sumerian Code (2200 B. C.) to the current law of nearly all modern nations, with extensive coverage of such fields as comparative law, jurisprudence, the philosophy of law, and legal history

The Law Library is a unique institution. It differs from law-school libraries, such as those of Harvard, Columbia, or Yale, whose primary responsibility is to have on hand only the material necessary for research and teaching purposes and whose usual service consists for the most part of producing material needed by the faculty and of instructing the students in the use of law books. It differs from the great bar association and firm libraries where, although assistance is given in locating specific material, the collections and the services are built largely around the law of American jurisdictions. Finally it differs from the State law libraries, which, even though they go farther than the school, bar, and firm libraries in rendering legislative reference service, still limit themselves largely to the law of the American States and territories. In contrast, the Law Library must maintain complete and current collections for all countries and must interpret as well as provide the legal information found in them.

To develop collections of sufficient scope and depth to furnish the answers to the legal questions with which a Government with worldwide interest is confronted and to interpret the information found in these collections requires persons of specialized attainments. The combined professional staffs of the Law Library proper and of the Mid-European Law Project which it administers include more than 30 lawyers—members of the bars of several States and of the bars of Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Imperial Russia. Those constituting the administrative staff have had an average of 20 years of law library training and of experience gained for the most part in the Law Library.

The Law Library is organized in four divisions, each responsible for the development, maintenance, and service of legal materials for assigned jurisdictions—the American-British Law Division for the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, Eire, and Israel (covering materials in the roman alphabet); the European Law Division for the nations of Europe (exclusive of Spain and Portugal) and their colonies, the Asiatic members of the USSR, the free nations of North Africa, and the Near and Middle East; the Far Eastern Law Division for China, Japan, Korea, and Thailand, and the Hispanic Law Division for Spain, Portugal, Latin America, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

On June 30, 1957, the collections in the custody of the Law Library numbered 927,828 volumes and pamphlets. During fiscal 1958 25,115 volumes were acquired from various sources, 141 were added through the binding of United States Supreme Court records and briefs, and an additional 1,968 resulted from the binding of 40,448 issues of legal periodicals and other serials. Another 1,847 were purchased with funds appropriated for procuring books for the Supreme Court. From the total of 956,899 volumes and pamphlets, 662 were discarded because they were worn out or superseded. On June 30, 1958, the total contents of the Law Library consisted of 956,237 volumes and pamphlets.

Acquisitions

Two world wars and the "cold war" have severely tested the adequacy of the Law Library's acquisitions program. When World War I broke out in 1914, the Law Library, which in 1903 had been characterized by the Librarian as "still mainly a collection upon the common law," had a sufficiently strong collection of material relating to the law of the allied and enemy countries to meet the small demands made upon it. After the war attention was turned to Latin America, and, with the visit there of a special representative in

1924, an intensive program for the acquisition of legal materials was begun. This development occurred at least a decade before the enunciation of the "good neighbor" policy. Later, the program was given increased impetus through the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, which provided funds for preparing a series of guides to the law and legal literature of the Latin American republics which were published during the early 1940's. Work on these guides revealed deficiencies in the collections which have, insofar as possible, been eliminated.

In 1930, following statements presented by the Honorable Hylan Fiske Stone, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the presidents of the American and Federal bar associations, and other jurists, Congress raised the appropriation for the increase of the Law Library from \$3,000 to \$50,000, and it has since been increased to \$90,000. This enabled the Law Library to accelerate its foreign-law acquisitions both in Europe and in Asia and to strengthen its program on all fronts. As a consequence, when Germany invaded Poland in 1939 the Law Library, with its 434,000 volumes, was second only to Harvard in the size of its foreign-law collections. By 1941, when the United States entered the war, the collections had increased to 494,000, and the Law Library was found to be well prepared to produce the information needed concerning the law both of our allies and of the Axis Powers and Japan. Throughout the war, the Law Library profited, along with other parts of the Library, from being able to use sources and means of acquisition not open to other libraries. In this way it outstripped Harvard, and became the country's largest law library.

In the aftermath of World War II, there was a rapid widening of the horizons of Government interests. It became necessary to maintain a stock of current legal information concerning the mid-European countries, the Far East, and, most recently, the Arab world.

The establishment in 1949 of the Mid-European Law Project with funds provided by the National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., made possible a rapid survey of the collections for East and Central European areas to determine gaps in the older material and the degree of their completeness as a whole. They are kept current through international exchange.

In 1950 the American Bar Association recommended that the Library establish a Far Eastern Law Center to develop and service its Oriental law collections. Soon afterwards the Department of State assigned a few of the grantees under its Chinese Emergency Relief Program to the Law Library. These grantees made a partial survey of the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Thai law material in the Orientalia collections and put some of the legal serial issues in order. In 1954 a Far Eastern Law Division was established and on January 25, 1956, it was given custodial responsibilities by General Order 1628.

The transfer of custody of Far Eastern law materials to the Law Library has made it possible to correlate all activities of the Far Eastern Law Division. With the material near at hand and under the same inventory control as the other law collections, it becomes a comparatively simple matter to discover the gaps and to take steps to fill them. Consequently a visit was paid during the year to the libraries of the Harvard Law School and the Harvard-Yenching Institute to survey their collections of Far Eastern law. As a result, a program is being planned for the acquisition of photocopies of some of the items in those collections which are not in the Law Library. It is hoped that similar surveys may be made by other divisions during the coming year both at Harvard and at other large law libraries.

Because the books which are added to the law collections through copyright deposit, transfer from other Government libraries, gift, and international and domestic exchange, and under Federal and State statutes, as well as those which are purchased, do not all reach the Law Li-

brary in the year in which they are acquired by the Library, the statistics of acquisitions given here are confined to the books which were received by the Law Library during the year through the Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions. The 25,115 volumes and pamphlets so received represented a 21 percent increase over the receipts for 1957. Of these 11,959, or 48 percent, were purchased; 3,027, or 12 percent, were copyright deposits, and the remaining 10,129, or 40 percent, were obtained through gift, transfer, exchange, and statutory provisions. The number received through gift, 261 (or 1 percent of the total), is noticeably small.

With the exception of the Hispanic Law Division, which showed a 5 percent decrease, the divisions all received more material in fiscal 1958 than 1957. There was an increase of 28 percent in American law, 64 percent in British law, 9 percent in European law, and about 300 percent in Far Eastern law.

In addition to the volumes and pamphlets, the Law Library also acquired for its permanent collections about 100,000 issues of legal periodicals and other serials and 20,989 pieces of records and briefs for Federal courts. More than 417,000 pages of looseleaf inserts and 12,416 temporary pocket parts were also received.

Additional data on acquisitions activities of the Law Library will be found in part E of appendix II.

Processing Activities

Because a schedule for Law (Class K) has not yet been developed, the shelf-classification of law books according to a tentative schedule and the labeling and marking of law books for the shelves is performed in the Law Library. With the addition last year of three positions devoted wholly or partly to shelf-classifying, it was possible to raise not only the quantity but also the quality of the work. The American-British Law Division more than tripled its performance of 1957, with 28,910 volumes as contrasted with 9,115, and the Hispanic Law Division's produc-

tion increased from 4,258 to 11,507. The number for the European Law Division was not correspondingly high because it was necessary to abandon partial processing, which had proved unsatisfactory, and to conform instead to the processing standards of the other divisions. There was a rise, however, from 9,367 to approximately 11,000.

Far Eastern law books have been transferred from the Orientalia Division to the Far Eastern Law Division of the Law Library as space, staff, and service facilities have permitted. All Far Eastern legal items are to be represented by entries in a proposed Union Catalog of Orientalia, and cards already in the Library's catalogs are being stamped "Law" to indicate their new location. Cards are to be added for items in the uncataloged law arrearage and on a routine basis for currently received legal material. Since the workload of the Far Eastern Languages Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division for the next few years will be such that it cannot grant priority to law cataloging, the Far Eastern Law Division was made responsible temporarily for the preliminary cataloging of Far Eastern law items.

Altogether, the Far Eastern Law Division prepared and reproduced 1,386 cards for Chinese law books and 402 for Japanese. During the year, work was done on a notation system developed for the tentative Class K schedules for Chinese and Japanese law. The books already cataloged in those two collections can now be shelf-classified and shelflisted, and all cataloging for the future can receive subject-heading as well as classification and shelflisting treatment in the Subject Cataloging Division. In furtherance of this work, 2,800 additional Chinese titles were translated into English in 1958.

Temporary cataloging was also done by the other three divisions of the Law Library. For the most part it covered reprints, pamphlets, items in the processing backlog for which printed cards were no longer available, and Priority 4 items for which the cards had not yet reached the Law Library. The American-British Law

Division prepared 4,105 cards, the Hispanic Law Division 630, the European Law Division 2,706, and the Far Eastern Law Division 6,850 (including the Chinese and Japanese entries mentioned above)

Another type of cataloging done in the Law Library is the highly technical cataloging of legal incunabula and of Latin-language law books printed in the 16th and 17th centuries. Entries made for them are supported by the usual authority cards and cross-references. They are filed in the Main (or Public) Catalog, the Official Catalog, and the National Union Catalog, but are not printed for general distribution. Copies of cards for incunabula are also filed in the catalogs of the Rare Book Division and are used in the compilation of *Incunabula in American Libraries: A Third Census* both as new entries and for the correction of entries which appeared in the *Second Census*. During fiscal 1958, 482 old entries were corrected, and 479 main, 1,653 added, 61 authority, and 85 cross-references of type were prepared. The Law Library has also undertaken to process early French law books in the same manner as legal incunabula and Latin law books.

The Law Library also indexes foreign laws and legal periodicals. The Mid-European Law Project, which began in 1949 as an indexing and digesting unit, has long since become a research project, but it still performs a small amount of indexing and digesting, and the Far Eastern Law Division has the beginnings of an index of legislation. However, it is the Hispanic Law Division which carries on such work as a regular part of its routine. Its indexes of Latin American legislation and Latin American legal periodicals have proved most useful for reference work in recent years. Of special use to the Descriptive Cataloging Division has been the listing in the index of Latin American legislation of laws and decrees setting up government agencies. The elaborate indexes of American and British legislation, judicial decisions, and legal periodicals which publishers have been issuing for

many years render unnecessary any comparable treatment of American and British legislation and periodicals.

Both temporary and printed cards for legal items are received and filed in the Law Library catalogs. The total filed in fiscal 1958 included 19,819 temporary cards, 24,363 main entries, 9,305 added entries, and 10,783 subject entries. In addition, the American-British Law Division filed 14,558 cards in the shelflist and other files. The Far Eastern Law Division prepared and filed 6,850 cards in its catalogs, the European Law Division 2,253, and the Hispanic Law Division 4,373 order cards and temporary entries.

Two positions added to the staff in 1956 for looseleaf filing made it possible for the American-British Law Division to keep current by filing 350,000 pages, and the European and Hispanic Law Divisions to file 67,730 in their principal services. Altogether, there was much improvement in all of the Law Library's processing activities.

Additional data on processing performed by the Law Library will be found in part F of appendix III.

Custody and Maintenance

The Law Library was fortunate in having half of Deck 39 allotted to it in the same year that two new deck attendant positions were added to the staff. As a consequence, the major shelving problems were eliminated. The Roman, canon, and general law collections, which had been badly overcrowded and disarranged, were moved to this deck and put in order, with sufficient space left for normal growth. The remainder of the Law Library's portion of the deck was given over to the War Crimes Trials material, which is in the process of being put in order and brought under inventory control.

In the Law Library areas vacated by these collections, it was possible to shelve Spanish and Portuguese volumes where they properly belong among the Hispanic law materials, to open up the European law collections and put them in order, and

to provide sufficient space for Far Eastern law books transferred from the Orientalia Division. At the close of the year most of these collections had been moved and were ready for shelf-classification.

The 30,000 volumes returned by the Law Library in the Capitol when it was shifted from its own quarters to shelving in the Senate Library have been kept intact as a collection in the event that the Law Library in the Capitol is again allotted its own quarters after the new Congressional office buildings have been completed. This collection was shifted to give consecutive shelving for the Far Eastern Law collections.

In the northeast stack, where such an expedient was possible, an extra shelf was added to many vertical sections by shelving books on the horizontal metal bases. This practice shall be extended to all decks of the northeast stack as time and staff are available.

Providing adequate shelving space and maintaining proper order on the shelves is only one important aspect of custody. The preservation of the collections is equally important. Here again the Law Library made significant gains, preparing 9,530 volumes for binding, a 109 percent increase over last year.

Service of the Collections

The primary responsibility of the Law Library is service to Members of Congress. This takes such forms as providing books for their use, assisting them and their staffs as readers, and preparing studies and reports at their request. The immediate point of contact is the Law Library in the Capitol. During the First Session of the 85th Congress, the facilities there were used by 97 of the 99 Members of the Senate and 242 of the 441 Members of the House or by their staffs. There was a slight drop during the Second Session, with use recorded by 94 of the 99 Senators and 221 of the 447 Representatives or members of their staffs. To the 3,457 persons who came as readers, 8,447 books were issued; 145 conferences were held to

discuss their research problems, and 1,675 questions of fact were answered. For those who made contact by telephone, 4,916 calls for books and information resulted in the answering of many additional questions and the lending of 4,755 books, 28 percent more than last year.

Telephone reference and circulation service is also rendered to Congress from the Main Building. In 1958 a total of 5,089 telephone requests for books and information were answered for Congressional offices, a 36 percent increase over 1957.

Very important in service are the original studies by which the professional staff of the Law Library, assisted by the professional members of the Mid-European Law Project, assemble, translate, and interpret in terms of American law the legislation of foreign countries which is of interest to Congress. Outstanding among the studies prepared jointly by all four divisions were reports on wiretapping legislation and practice, security safeguards and anti-subversive measures with regard to atomic energy in NATO countries, the history of conscription and compulsory military service, tonnage measurement of vessels, sovereignty over space, and prohibition of the use of mails to defraud or to distribute or circulate pornographic literature. Material from all these reports was reprinted in Congressional documents.

Other reports dealt with the essentials of a valid marriage under Moslem law, the concept of double jeopardy under English law, the parliamentary systems of Great Britain and France, dual nationality under Portuguese law, Cuban inheritance taxes on the property of aliens, the regulation of marketing channels in Germany, the inheritance rights of Americans in Hungary and Poland, aspects of Italian criminal law, and the administration of justice in Yugoslavia.

The Law Library's secondary responsibility is to the Supreme Court and other components of the Government. Telephone requests from these components for books and information totaled 8,963, an 18

percent increase over last year. A number of important studies were also furnished. For the Supreme Court, the four divisions prepared a study on contempt of court. For Federal agencies reports were made on the law of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, the Latin American republics, and various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, covering such topics as the administration of estates, nationality laws, and various phases of the law of personal status such as marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, and inheritance and succession.

Several bibliographies were also compiled. Among them was one prepared for the Department of State on books published between 1945 and 1957 dealing with Latin American corporations, partnerships, stock companies, and trusts. Another, concerning the law pertaining to the occupation and possession of Arctic and Antarctic regions, was prepared for the Federal Bar Association.

The Mid-European Law Project continued its work on a series of compilations of legal sources and bibliographies relating to the Mid-European countries. One for Bulgaria was completed, and those for Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were in the final stages by the end of the year.

During the year the four divisions answered 1,094 letters, a 12.5 percent increase compared with fiscal 1957, compiled 118 bibliographies, a 7.6 increase, translated 617 pages from 23 languages, a 6 percent decrease, and prepared 185 special reference studies dealing with the law of 17 units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, 24 Hispanic countries, and 37 other foreign jurisdictions, with a total of 4,637 pages. There were also more than 3,500 oral reports concerning the law of the same jurisdictions.

Through these studies and other reference services, background information was

provided for Congress in the drafting of legislation, for the courts in deciding cases, for the departments and independent agencies in settling claims and cases, and for numerous other Government uses. This work called not only for a knowledge of the law of foreign jurisdictions but also for the ability to present it in terms of American law.

Additional data on reference services performed by the Law Library will be found in appendix VIII.

Summary

As a whole the accomplishments of the Law Library during fiscal 1958 were most satisfying. The collections were put in a much more readily available condition through the shelf-classification of a third of the backlog, in addition to the 25,000 volumes currently received. The state of the collections was improved through the reshelving and shelf-reading of the ancient, canon, general, medieval, Mohammedan, Roman, and War Crimes Trials collections, in all approximately 40,000 volumes. More than three-quarters of the Far Eastern law material has now been transferred from the Orientalia Division, and it is anticipated that the transfer will soon be completed and the collections brought under full inventory control. An increase of 113 percent in the number of volumes bound included more than a 100 percent increase in the issues of serials thus given protection from mutilation and loss. Moreover, all catalog cards were filed on a current basis and the looseleaf services, which for many years were badly in arrears, were made current for all the American titles and for the majority of the foreign. The improvement of the status of the collections, which resulted from the addition of new processing assistants and deck attendants, had a beneficial effect on the legal reference and research service. Professional staff members, relieved of processing duties, were able to devote full time to their regular assignments. There was a consequent increase in the quantity

of all categories of reference and research work performed as well as an improvement in its quality. Some studies were printed as Congressional documents, and many more received favorable comment from the users.

During fiscal 1959 efforts will be made to continue the rapid reduction of the arrearage in shelf-classification, to systematize preparation of material for binding, and to plan more intensive acquisitions programs for certain critical areas.

CHAPTER V

The Administrative Department

THE Administrative Department is charged with the management of the Library's finances, the maintenance of its plant, the protection of its collections, the operation of its mail and secretarial services, the administration of personnel, the handling of photoduplication orders, and those other "housekeeping" and fiscal functions that underlie and facilitate the operations of the Library as a library

Space

The Library's Main Building, which was completed in 1897, includes 15 acres of floor space and has capacity for 5 million volumes. The Annex, completed in 1939, affords 20 acres of floor space and has capacity for 10 million volumes. Since the Annex was opened the Library's collections have grown from approximately 15 million to nearly 37 million pieces, and its staff from 960 to 1,975 employees, exclusive of about 650 employed on special projects financed with funds transferred from other components of the Government and other sources. Some Annex bookstack areas have never been equipped with shelving, these are used for staff work operations for which other space is not available. Upon installation of more book-stack shelving in the Annex, which has been provided for by appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol, these operations will be dislodged from the stack areas and will have to be housed elsewhere. The point has been reached at which there is no possibility of a lasting solution of housing collections and staff adequately

through adjustments within the Library's present quarters.

In recognition of this, the Library undertook intensive study of its requirements for a third building. With the indispensable cooperation of the Architect of the Capitol and evidence of encouraging interest of the Joint Committee on the Library and the Appropriations Committees, the Library's interdepartmental Space Planning Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief Assistant Librarian, investigated in detail how the Library's functions, collections, and components might best be distributed among three buildings. The relocation of certain non-book collections in a third building is particularly favored because of the inflexible type of equipment for housing such collections in the present buildings. A modern building could be made more adaptable to varying needs and conditions than the two present structures, and such adjustments would relieve stress in the activities which remain in the present buildings, where necessity has produced some fairly critical distortions in the location of collections and staff.

At the close of the year, attention was also being directed to plans for the early rental of up to 200,000 square feet of space elsewhere than in the two present buildings to permit the maintenance of the services until permanent additional facilities may become available. The situation was slightly relieved in February 1958, when the ASTIA Reference Center (Technical Information Division) vacated its quarters on the third floor of the

Annex, but the major gain to the Library was in reclaiming bookstack space essential for the expanding collections. Other removals of this nature are not, however, in prospect.

Personnel Division

A reorganization of the division was undertaken with a view to improving the recruitment program, accelerating the position-classification program, creating more meaningful, realistic, and equitable employment standards, revising personnel general orders which had become outdated, and developing a more experienced staff through rotation of assignments within the division.

The reorganization established three offices. The Classification Section became the Position Classification Office. The Employee Relations Section and the Employment and Training Section became three sections—the Personnel Relations Section, the Employment Section, and the Training Section—in the new Personnel Relations, Employment, and Development Office. The Operations Section was renamed the Personnel Operations Office.

Although employment statistics were affected by the departure of staff in February 1958 when the ASTIA Reference Center was consolidated with other ASTIA operations under the direction of the Air Force, there were fewer separations, except from temporary appointments, in the latter half of the year than in the first half, and there were fewer appointments.

The annual recruiting program for outstanding graduates of library schools brought 7 recruits to the Library in September 1957. This was the first year in which recruits were appointed at the GS-7 level, instead of at GS-5. Six of the 7 remained on the rolls at the close of the year. In general, the Library's problem of recruiting trained librarians is more one of finding librarianship combined with other specializations, such as unusual language abilities, than of finding librarianship alone. The recruitment of typists, and particularly of stenographers, remains a constant problem, although during fiscal

1958 the need for typists was met to a great extent. The Employment Section administered 1,597 clerical tests, 1,167 typing tests, and 98 stenographic tests. Other figures on employment in the Library will be found in appendix XII.

The Employment and Training Section established last year an index of the language skills possessed by members of the staff. Designed to meet frequent demands for guides, interpreters, and translators, it proved useful in serving several divisions and in meeting requests from persons desiring translating assistance. Some 55 languages are represented in it.

Highlighting the activities of position classification during the year was the inauguration of a regular cyclic review and survey program. The classification staff was organized so as to divide the Library, for classification purposes, into 4 parts, resulting in assignment areas of between 500 and 600 positions for each of 4 classifiers. It was hoped that this program would result in a complete review and survey every 2 years, but, as the fiscal year ended, the Position Classification Office, because of circumstances which included exceptional staff turnover, had not yet found it possible to adhere to the schedule. Review, complete survey, and a reorganization study had been completed or were in process at the end of the year for the following units:

Administrative Department: Office of Fiscal Services, including the Budget, Accounting, and Disbursing Offices, Office of the Secretary; Personnel Division.

Copyright Office. Reference Division, Examining Division.

Processing Department: Binding Division, Order Division, Exchange and Gift Division, Union Catalog Division, Shelflisting Section, Subject Cataloging Division; Music Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division.

Reference Department: Science and Technology Section, Air Information Division, Library Services Section, Air Information Division, Chinese Section, Orientalia Division, Science and Technology Division.

In addition to these reviews, a study of the positions of division chiefs throughout the Library was in progress.

The Position Classification Office's participation in the Civil Service Commission standards program included the review and critical analysis of standards issued by the Commission for the Office Service Management, Translator, Personnel, Personnel Classification, Property and Supply, and Budget series.

Five formal appeals and grievances registered by employees were heard during the year, one being an appeal from a performance rating, three arising from separation actions, and one questioning the promotion of a competitor for a particular vacancy.

Three programs of benefit to the staff were conducted by the Health Unit of the Personnel Relations Section. First came a program of inoculation against Asian influenza administered to 856 employees. A poliomyelitis prevention program, which drew a larger group because families of staff members were included, reached approximately 950 persons. The third program, of which 173 employees took advantage, was for the detection of diabetes.

Budget, Finance, and Accounting

Total direct appropriations to the Library under the regular bill for fiscal 1958 amounted to \$11,647,500. Supplemental appropriations were granted in the amount of \$123,000, making an aggregate total of \$11,770,500, as compared with \$10,637,608 for fiscal 1957, or an increase of \$1,132,892. Of this amount, almost half (\$532,892) was the result of new statutory requirements under which Government components must contribute to the Federal Employees Retirement Fund 6½ percent of all salaries subject to retirement to match pay-roll-deduction contributions to the fund. The remainder of the increase furnished the Library 59 new positions, 36 under the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress"—which includes the Law Library and the Reference, Processing, and Administrative Departments—5 in the Legislative Reference Service, 17 in the Card Division, and one

in the Division for the Blind. In addition, the increase enabled the Library to pay for such mandatory requirements as in-grade salary increases, increased costs of work performed by the Government Printing Office, general price increases for books and services, and a moderate expansion in the program for the blind.

A gross total of \$18,439,990 was available for obligation. Of this sum, \$12,202,141 (including balances from previous appropriations) was appropriated directly to the Library; \$4,241,194 was transferred from other components of the Government, and \$1,996,655 was derived from gift and trust funds.

Obligations incurred amounted to \$17,443,879, leaving an unobligated balance of \$996,111. Of this amount, \$981,391 remained available for obligation in fiscal 1959 and \$14,720 lapsed for obligation purposes. Expenditures totaled \$16,808,980.

During the year there was deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts \$1,558,763 from the sale of printed catalog cards and technical publications, \$934,748 from copyright fees, and \$5,558 from other sources, making a total of \$2,499,069.

In the Disbursing Office, 29,574 checks were issued in 1958, cash salary payments prepared in 1958 numbered 48,821; and checks processed for deposit, 52,572. Cash and check payments decreased from \$35,057,254 to \$23,319,325.

A statement furnished by the Treasury Department showed that as of June 30, 1958, total interest payments made to the Library since the establishment of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board in 1925 amounted to \$1,667,999. The interest is paid at the rate of 4 percent per annum on funds deposited in the permanent loan account in the Treasury. Total expenditures from the account with the Treasury during the entire period amounted to \$1,457,553. From securities deposited by the Board with the Treasury since 1925, a total of \$777,595 in income had been realized, and total expenditures amounted to \$751,282. At the end of fis-

cal 1958 the permanent loan account amounted to \$3,760,760, from which the yearly income receivable was \$150,430

Gifts of \$661,008 were received in fiscal 1958 as compared with \$486,527 in 1957. Of this amount, \$477,796 was for the continuation of projects established in prior years. Among the larger gifts for this purpose were \$429,029 from the Free Europe Committee, Inc., for the maintenance of the Mid-European Law Project and the *East European Accessions Index*, \$16,713 from various sources for the Documents Expediting Project, to distribute documents to participating libraries; and \$10,000 from the Forest Press, Inc., for editing the 16th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*. Gifts for new projects and activities included \$58,197 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., for a preliminary investigation and study followed by a 1-year experimental program of "cataloging in source," and \$500 for exploration of the next steps toward a cataloging code, \$36,000 from J. W. Edwards, Inc., for editorial and preparation costs of the quinquennial cumulation of *The National Union Catalog*, 1953-57, *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips*, and *Music and Phonorecords*, \$10,000 from the Forest Press, Inc., toward the cost of editing the 17th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, \$40,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for research on the preservation and storage of sound recordings, and \$6,950 for the recording and cataloging of Latin American poetry, and \$10,000 from Alfred Whitall Stern for the purchase of material for the Alfred Whitall Stern Collection of Lincolniana.

A summary of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board constitutes appendix I of this *Report*. Appendix XIII, containing financial statistics, shows the investments held by the Board and the activity of each fund.

The Architect of the Capitol's appropriation for "Library of Congress Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care" was \$774,200, the full amount requested for fiscal 1958 although a decrease of \$25,800 from 1957. It in-

cluded \$85,000 for Annex bookstack equipment, \$30,000 for map cases, \$110,000 for roof repairs to both buildings, \$15,000 for pointing exterior stonework, \$10,000 for repairs to mosaic ceilings and floor tile and marble floor tile, \$18,000 for repairs to leaded stained-glass skylights in the Main Building, \$29,400 for installation of composition floor tile covering in both buildings, and \$1,400 for new fire gongs in the Main Building. The \$67,000 appropriated for furniture and furnishings provided, for recurring annual requirements, \$9,500 for maintenance and repairs to office machines, \$30,000 for the procurement of furniture and equipment, \$10,000 for the procurement of typewriters, \$10,000 for the provision of movable partitions required in temporary alterations, and, for special nonrecurring requirements, \$2,900 for adding machines, \$1,700 for visible file cases, \$1,700 for microfilm reading machines, and \$1,100 for rugs and carpeting.

Two small claims were settled under the Tort Claim Act during the year. One involving a claim of \$20 was for a lost "antique" umbrella, and the other, for damage by one of the Library trucks to a private passenger vehicle, was settled for \$62.17.

The year was significant for the fiscal offices. General Order 1649, issued March 11, 1958, created the position of Chief of Fiscal Services, with responsibility for the administration of the budget, accounting, and disbursing operations in the Administrative Department and for the coordination of fiscal operations in other departments of the Library. It also provided for the integration of the tabulating operation as a part of the accounting function and placed the internal auditing function under the Chief Assistant Librarian.

The developments for which this General Order provided are in line with the recommendations of the two Hoover Commissions on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, authorized in fiscal 1948 and fiscal 1954, respectively. The first resulted in the Budget and Ac-

counting Procedures Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-784, 81st Congress), and the second in the Budgeting and Accounting Methods and Procedures Act of 1956 (Public Law 84-863, 84th Congress). These enactments delegated responsibility for improvement of fiscal management in the Government to the agencies themselves. Fiscal management is here used in the large concept of the improvement of the general managing of the Government through improved techniques in budgeting, accounting, and related fiscal operations, including the internal audit program.

The Auditor completed an audit of the Card Division. He also started one of the Copyright Office, but it was interrupted late in the year for a study of the talking-book machine repair operations of the Books for the Blind program.

The Tabulating Section continued to be an increasingly important part of the fiscal organization. For the further improvement of its operations, a new interpreter, geared to process 100 cards a minute, was obtained to replace an old one having a maximum speed of 60 cards a minute. The new machine applies the typographic characters needed for printing *New Serial Titles*, and a card-printing punch was also added for use in producing that publication. Before the close of the year, still further improvement in equipment was in prospect, with plans to procure two new high-speed sorters and one new high-speed collator to replace lower-speed equipment. It is expected that with these improvements the Tabulating Section will be substantially up-to-date in its conventional tabulating equipment. The next logical step may be electronic data-processing equipment. While there is no indication that such development will come in the very near future, the Library is alert to the potentialities not only in fiscal but in other operations, and an interdepartmental committee has been organized to study possible applications.

Office of the Secretary

The reorganization of the Office of the Secretary of the Library and a classifica-

tion survey of its positions, which resulted in an improved alignment of its functions, were the outstanding events of the year in this division. The duties of this Office include the maintenance of the Library's central files and the survey and analysis of departmental and divisional office files, mail analysis and routing, records disposal, paperwork management, operation of the central duplicating unit, forms control, distribution of the Library's non-priced publications, custody of publications stock, and assistance to offices of Senators and Representatives in paperwork management in connection with official files.

In the reorganization the former Records Management Section became the Paperwork Management Section, with responsibility for the organization of current records, the study and improvement of records custody and organization throughout the Library, records disposal and retirement, forms control, and systematic control of current mail and correspondence routing and recording in the Library generally. A Central Services Section was established to bring under one supervisor the activities of the units responsible for the receipt and delivery of mail, the scanning, analysis, and routing of mail, the classification of correspondence, memoranda, and other papers for the Library's central files, business relating to official travel for the Library, duplication of administrative material and publications by multilith, and custody and distribution of non-priced Library of Congress publications and informational issuances.

Progress in the records control program was greater than in earlier years. The division continued its study of the control and processing of current records, mail, and correspondence, and received an increased number of requests for service from offices in the Library.

The records retirement activity was broadened. A records evaluation area was provided to facilitate examining the records removed from divisions prior to their final disposition or their transfer to the records storage area.

There are in the central files and in the Library of Congress archives in the Manuscripts Division sizeable quantities of older records which must be sifted for background documentation on the Library's development. Such needs include the assembling of correspondence up to the year 1940 and the comprehensive analysis and rearrangement into current patterns of materials in the files for the period 1899-1939. Divisional and departmental non-current files, other than the files held by the Office of the Secretary and the Library archives in the Manuscript Division, measure approximately 3,450 cubic feet and are housed in 24 storage areas.

In August 1957 the Office issued in preliminary edition the *Library of Congress Forms Catalog*, listing approximately 1,000 forms used by the various units of the Library which are centrally recorded in the division, and furnishing a basis for effecting reasonable standardization. New forms and form letters processed in 1958 numbered 150 as against 194 in 1957, due to the intensified study of ways of reducing overlapping in this activity.

The duplication unit had a production increase of more than half a million multi-lith impressions over 1957 in administrative issuances and publications. Requests for nonpriced publications distributed by the Office increased more than 50 percent over 1957.

The Office continued its service of advising offices of Members of Congress on maintenance and disposal of files of personal papers and records. During fiscal 1958 the offices of 5 Senators received assistance, and in 3 instances there were requests for additional aid from the offices of Members who were first served in 1954-55.

Keeper of the Collections

The Office of the Keeper of the Collections, which has the principal responsibility for the care, preservation, and protection of the collections, had a very active year. It continued to concern itself with critical bookstack space problems and undertook extensive studies in connection

with future planning. Special investigations included the identification and computation of the extent to which the Annex bookstack areas are being used for purposes other than book storage, a detailed survey and tabulation of the status of Annex stack equipment and a computation of present and projected rates of growth of the Library's collections with estimates of the space required to house them.

Additional measures to effect the Library's care and protection were studied or put into operation. These included the improvement of the systems of door passes, the control of access to the buildings, and studies of possible procedures for the fumigation of certain incoming materials incident to the procurement of a modern vacuum-type fumigation device. Special measures were considered or undertaken to provide greater security to the collections of phonorecordings and Orientalia and to segments of the copyright deposits. The Keeper received nearly 200 requests for assistance or advice in the field of preservation, custody, and care of library materials from institutions and individuals here and abroad.

In many ways the Keeper's office plays an active role in the security and protective aspects of the Library's exhibits program, either in an initiating capacity or in collaboration with the Library's Exhibits Officer. At various times the Keeper gave special attention to problems inherent in the loan of valuable materials for display in foreign countries, such as the physical condition of the materials before shipment, measures for their protection during transportation, their physical status upon return to the Library, and the adequacy of insurance coverage.

Guard Division

Although the work of the Guard Division follows a necessarily routine pattern from year to year, it was more significant in fiscal 1958 than earlier because of intensified efforts to increase the protection of the staff and the public from possible loss of personal property in the buildings through the activities of a few lawless

persons. This effort, with no increase in force, required many hours of overtime duty by experienced guards. The extent of prevention accomplished by the guards cannot be known, of course, but, notwithstanding several petty thefts during the year, it is believed that the effort was effective in holding the thefts to a comparatively low number. The Library buildings contain 35 acres of floor space extensively partitioned for services, work operations, research projects, and individual study, and include 64 bookstack decks which are honeycombs of ranges and bays. Comprehensive surveillance over this complex is manifestly impossible, yet the entire plant must be covered in the program.

There were 700,206 visitors to the buildings during the year, a daily average of 2,153 as compared with 2,141 in fiscal 1957. The buildings were open to the public every day except Christmas.

Buildings and Grounds Division

Early in the fiscal year the Architect of the Capitol's award of a contract to a commercial firm for 630 fully equipped 10-foot sections of bookstack shelving for the Library Annex was contested, and the question was referred to the General Accounting Office. In June 1958 the Comptroller General sustained the award in a decision rendered to the Architect. The revised schedule calls for completion of delivery of the equipment by June 9, 1959. This contract draws on fiscal 1957 funds, a like appropriation for fiscal 1958 lapsed for want of time to enter into a contract during the few days intervening between the announcement of the Comptroller General's decision and the close of the year. The 1957 funds will provide shelving for between 300,000 and 400,000 volumes. Thereafter, approximately 4 equal annual installments will be required to complete the provision of steel bookshelving in the Annex, removing staff work operations in the areas, replacing wooden hangers, and eventually shifting the printed card stock and map collection.

Repair of the Annex roof was nearing completion at the close of the year. This restoration, following one performed earlier on the Main Building, and the pointing up of the exterior stonework, have impressively reduced leakage resulting from storms. Restorative work on mosaic floors and ceilings and on marble tile floors was continued at a high level of excellence because of the availability of artisans trained in Italy. In expanding the program of restoration to include the repair and releading of the leaded stained-glass skylights in the Main Building, the Architect of the Capitol was fortunate in the award of a contract to the successor of the firm which had handled the initial installation more than 60 years ago and still had a stock of glass from which replacements for the present work could be drawn.

The program for laying composition floor tile in appropriate areas continued with marked improvements. It will be extended to include heavily traversed areas and offices, where such treatment is a long-term economy, and areas in the Main Building cellar where space will be retrieved for various activities.

Through the installation of a new General Services Administration inventory management system, the "Economic Order Quantity," the Buildings and Grounds Division was able, for the first time in several years, to procure an initial allotment of office supplies and stationery more than adequate for the year's needs while maintaining stock on hand at a valuation of some 35 percent under the preceding year. The number of purchase orders issued for stock replenishment was reduced 16 percent. Further economies were accomplished by the procurement of surplus items having an original procurement valuation of about \$75,000 from other components of the Government, generally at no outlay of funds by the Library.

The bookcleaner-laborers shifted and reshelved nearly 1,900,000 volumes and other items and cleaned 88,500 volumes. Materials shifted included the major subject groups of science (Class Q), general

periodicals (AP), political science (J), and naval science (V), and sizeable sections of social sciences (H).

Photoduplication Service

A review of the Service's experience over the past 10 years reveals a leveling-off by 1953-54 after an earlier postwar decline. In 1954-55 warnings of impending deficits were apparent, and a new price structure and a reorganization of laboratory procedures were effected in 1956. The new rates for photoduplicates were projected to cover serious drains on the Service's financial resources that were anticipated, including major outlays for equipment and a general pay raise as well as the usual "ingrade" increases. Consequently, the Service's fiscal structure has so far withstood the impact of such disbursements.

In fiscal 1958 the Service received 63,736 requests for photoduplicates and estimates and filled 44,855 orders, representing increases of 11.8 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively, over 1957. It prepared 245,075 photostat and 350,919 Xerox exposures and 3,652,958 negative exposures on microfilm. Net sales of \$492,286 exceeded total operating expenses by \$22,403, and the Service's assets increased during the year from more than \$325,000 to \$336,999.

The change to the Xerox process as the preferred alternate to photostat is worthy of note. The Xerox process is based on electrostatic principles, it produces a completely dry, positive copy by means of these steps. (1) The surface of a specially coated metal plate is charged with positive electricity as it passes under a grid. (2) The image of the material to be copied is projected through a lens upon the electrically charged plate. (3) Wherever the unobstructed light from the light source strikes the plate, the electric charges disappear, i. e., the charges remain wherever the image pattern is projected upon the plate, but flow away from all the non-image areas. (4) A negatively charged powder is introduced which adheres to the positively charged image on the plate. (5) A

positively charged sheet of paper is placed over the plate. (6) The positively charged paper attracts the powder from the plate, forming a direct positive image. (7) The positive print is heated for a few seconds to fuse the powder to the paper to form a permanent print.

Production trials demonstrated that the greatest economies were attained by putting all material on microfilm and running the film through the Xerox printer. In this way, all risk that the flow of work into the machine might not be able to keep up with the printer was eliminated. As all material is therefore projected from negative film rather than from the black-on-white original, the process now in use is substantially the reverse of that described above.

For the present, these electrostatic photoduplicates can, and do, replace much of the work formerly executed by the photostat process. In the case of originals containing illustrations or half-tones, photostat copies are superior.

A number of additional applications of the Xerox equipment can be anticipated, and one in particular shows special promise. Much research has been completed to develop a system to photograph standard library catalog cards for subsequent duplication on the Xerox continuous printer. This program would produce a catalog card on 100 percent rag stock entirely suitable for permanent interfiling with printed cards. This holds forth many possibilities for the reproduction of out-of-print cards.

Publication Board Reports received from the Office of Technical Services numbered 4,367, and 5,238 declassified Atomic Energy Commission reports came from the same source, bringing the totals for these collections to 128,709 and 23,261 pieces, respectively. The Photoduplication Service laboratory prepared 31,322 photocopies on orders aggregating \$131,020 in receipts, and serviced 1,075 reports to readers.

The small group of searchers, who form a most important and integral part of the

operation of the Service, is deserving of special mention. This unit is responsible for the identification and assembly of material from the major portion of the Library's collections, for the preparation of estimates and orders for photoduplication, and for the verification of doubtful or obscure references in indexes and catalogs. The searchers handled 9,863 letters containing a total of 26,419 separate items, of which 22,884, or approximately 90 percent, were located in the Library's collections. The subject matter was largely scientific, with emphasis on recent periodicals in many foreign languages.

The American Documentation Institute Auxiliary Publications Program serves the needs of scholars by making available photoreproductions of information related to published articles which, for economic or other considerations, are not included in the articles. The collection of "auxiliary documents" assembled in this program was deposited with the Photoduplication Service early in 1950 and has been serviced since that time by the Publication Board Reports Unit. As of June 30, 1958, the collection contained 4,639 documents, of which 382 were accessioned during the year. The Unit serviced 682 orders for photocopies from this collection.

The Photoduplication Service has for many years accepted the responsibility of acting as a central facility for microfilming important library materials of limited availability. The cost of master negative microfilm produced in this manner is shared equally among subscribers. In this way subscribing libraries, including the Library of Congress, are enabled to acquire material at a considerable saving. The Library benefits from this program by substituting the positive microfilm for the original material, some of which is extremely bulky and difficult to process and store. The limited demand for some titles indicates that the Service is handling projects which are financially feasible only on a cooperative basis.

The following titles have been microfilmed continuously from the date indicated

	<i>Date Microfilming Began</i>
<i>Newspapers</i>	
<i>Avanti, Quotidiano del Partito Socialista Italiano</i> (Rome)-----	1955
<i>Bashkimi</i> (Tirani)-----	1956
<i>Journal d'Extrême Orient</i> (Saigon)----	1957
<i>El Mercurio</i> (Santiago)-----	1953
<i>Morning News</i> (Khartoum)-----	1957
<i>Népszabadság</i> (Budapest) (formerly <i>Szabad Nep</i>)-----	1956
<i>Rabotnichesko Delo</i> (Sofia)-----	1956
<i>Scinteia</i> (Bucharest)-----	1956
<i>El Universal</i> (Caracas)-----	1944
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
<i>Daily Reports, Foreign Radio Broadcasts</i> -----	1952
<i>Diario Oficial</i> (Mexico)-----	1954
<i>Gaceta del Gobierno</i> (Mexico)-----	1954
<i>Voice of America Broadcasts</i> -----	1953

The Photoduplication Service also undertook the management of two new cooperative microfilming projects. One, applying to nineteenth-century Washington, D. C., newspapers, was formed at the request of Princeton University Library; the other covered a group of Chinese journals which a committee appointed by the Junior Sinologists' Conference recommended as most needed by European libraries.

Under a Ford Foundation Grant administered by Yale University, the Photoduplication Service gave technical supervision to a project for microfilming Japanese Army and Navy archives. It supplied all equipment and raw film, and processed, boxed, and labeled the master negatives.

Fiscal 1958 ended the third full year during which the Photoduplication Service has maintained custody of the Library's Permanent Record Microfilm Collection, the negatives in which now total 33,657 reels. The demand on this collection was somewhat less than last year but over the last 3 years has remained at a relatively stable level. A total of 5,641 reels on 435 orders were completely or partially reproduced by the laboratory. This figure compares with 6,299 reels reproduced in 1957 on 359 orders.

Other statistics on photoduplication will be found in appendix VII

The administrative staff of the Photoduplication Service continues to keep in touch with the national and international development of photoreproduction by participating in the activities of the principal organizations in this field. Donald C. Holmes, the division's chief, served as chairman and member, respectively, of American Standards Association's Sectional Committee, PH-5, Photographic Reproduction of Documents, and of the Administrative Committee of the Photographic Standards Board of the same asso-

ciation. He also represented the United States at the 6th meeting of Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 1 (Documentary Reproduction) of the International Standards Organization, held in Paris June 4-6, 1958. Subsequently, at Harrogate, England, he took part in meetings of another technical committee of the ISO, 42 Photography, which met June 9-13, 1958. The Assistant Chief of the division, Charles G. LaHood, Jr., served as secretary of the American Documentation Institute and otherwise took an active part in its affairs.

The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

Copyright and the "Progress of Science and useful Arts"

As I reflect on the year's activities and developments it seems to me that copyright, in a sure but inconspicuous way, has contributed significantly to the progress of the arts and sciences. The farsighted framers of the Constitution of the United States made provision "to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts" but one wonders if they dreamed how "useful" and how far-reaching would be the consequences of these simple words. Through the copyright law, designed to carry out part of their mandate, has evolved a concept of "writings" hardly comparable with the tortuous scratchings of a quill pen, and these "writings" reach minds far beyond our national borders.

The keynote of the times is, of course, science. The World's Fair at Brussels, a city of Old-World culture, brought together exciting evidences of modern achievements from all over the world. Reports indicate that as much stress was placed on technology as on the arts; more astrophysical aspirations were demonstrated than communication here on earth.

Notwithstanding, there were striking examples of goodwill promoted internationally through the arts. Marian Anderson's superb artistry and gentle manner sparked understanding in Asia; Bob Hope, Louis Armstrong, and Van Cliburn, in their respective spheres of entertainment, were enthusiastically received in Moscow;

and the Russian Moiseyev dancers were acclaimed wherever they appeared in the United States. These performing artists, employing the universal languages of laughter, music, and the dance, eloquently spanned geographic and political boundaries. That such envoys have unusual talent and captivating personalities is undeniable, but many of them are dependent upon authors who may not be so well known—and authors are, in turn, dependent on reward for their endeavors. That is where copyright, with its economic incentives to create, plays an important part in the world picture. The demand for good material knows no boundaries.

In last year's report emphasis was laid on the ingenious ways in which the many gaps in an old copyright law have been bridged while efforts were being made to plan a modern law that could cope with the global problems of communication. This year it can be reported that progress has been made and that we have a greater sense of direction and purpose.

The Year's Business

It appears that there was more writing and more copyrighting during fiscal 1958 than during the previous year, which continues the upward trend noted last year. The number of registrations since the present registry system began in 1897 is fast approaching the 10-million mark. The

238,935 registrations made during fiscal 1958 brought the total to 9,427,249. The increase over last year is almost 6 percent.

The Copyright Office received as earned fees \$945,231, representing an increase of \$52,619 over fiscal 1957. It is difficult to appraise the monetary value of the material received as copyright deposits. The Copyright Office received 374,608 articles during the fiscal year, 201,349 of which were turned over to the Library for its collections or for exchange. It is believed that the year's appropriation of \$1,390,000 for administering the Copyright Office was amply offset by earned fees and savings in acquisition costs for the Library.

There were gains in nearly all of the 15 categories of material submitted for copyright registration. Registrations for "books" (as defined in the statute) printed in the United States increased to 53,275 from last year's total of 48,811; for music, registrations increased to 66,515, greater by 6,901 registrations than in fiscal 1957; registrations for works of art increased from 4,557 to 5,019. The only noticeable decreases were for lectures and maps; ad interim registrations decreased, due to international copyright developments to be discussed later.

Music deposited for copyright registration may be depended on to reflect the headlines. It is always interesting to note the topical titles. Heretofore the theme of conquering space and reaching the moon (other than in romantic connections) had been to a large extent a specialty of comic strips, but this past year songwriters were inspired by scientific progress to write under such titles as "Take Me to the Moon Mr. Calhoun," "Space Ship Lullabye," "Sputnik Love," "Rockin', Rollin' Sputnik," "Rocking on the Satellite Moon," "Sputnik Tick Tock," "Bee Beep Bee Beep (Round and Round the Sputnik Go)," "Laika's Boogie," "Satellite Doggie," "Let Me Be Your Satellite," and "Santa and the Satellite." Other timely titles included "Denise in her New Chemise," "Asiatic Flu Blues," and "We Welcome You Alaska."

It hardly seems possible that 28 years have passed since *The Good Earth* by Pearl Buck was first published. Copyright in this and many other famous works was renewed this past year, including Robert Frost's *Collected Poems*, John Dos Passos' *The 42nd Parallel*, and William Faulkner's *Sanctuary*. Renewal registration was also made for "Anna Christie," the film in which Greta Garbo made her talking-picture debut.

The catalogers, operating under the reorganization plan inaugurated in the previous fiscal year and applying the revised copyright cataloging rules put into effect on January 1, 1957, and January 1, 1958, handled a record workload of 255,000 items. In addition to preparing catalog cards for all registrations, they prepared for printing 16 semiannual issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and supplied more than 239,000 cards to subscribers to the Cooperative Card Service, plus cards supplied to the Map and Music Divisions of the Library. The first issue of the music catalog in its new form (January-June, 1957), published on March 18, 1958, combined published and unpublished music and renewals, formerly issued in 3 separate parts.

All of this cataloging is basic to the services rendered to the public. In response to 8,881 inquiries from attorneys, authors' agents, publishers, other divisions of the Library, various Government agencies, Members of Congress, and the general public, 8,445 copyright searches were made, involving 51,032 titles. Total fees received for such searches amounted to \$13,530, a 15 percent increase over the figure for fiscal 1957. As in the previous years, there were many bibliographic-type searches for all the registered works of certain authors or composers, for example, William Saroyan, Noel Coward, and Percy MacKaye.

General questions on copyright procedure are channeled through the Public Office in the Reference Division. Their telephone lines were kept busy with 13,859 calls, 12,363 letters were answered, and

5,257 visitors were received. These figures denote a great increase in the volume of business handled in the Public Office. Telephone calls were up nearly 23 percent and correspondence increased more than 21 percent over the preceding year.

Acquisitions for the Library

A tremendous mass of material flows into the Copyright Office every day, obviously more than can be permanently housed here. As already mentioned, 374,608 articles were deposited during the year, and the Copyright Office turned over to the Library for its collections, for use in exchange, or for other appropriate disposition 201,349 copyright deposits, consisting principally of books and periodicals but including significant contributions in the map and music categories. Parts of the valuable *Sky Survey Atlas*, prepared jointly by the National Geographic Society and the Palomar Observatory, continued to be deposited, and among the more than 3,000 motion pictures received was "Around the World in 80 Days," weighing 1,400 pounds. Such notable works in the field of music as the 27th volume of the Purcell Society's edition of Henry Purcell's selected works and the third part of Bedřich Smetana's *Klavírní Dílo* were added to the collections through copyright deposit.

The Compliance Section of the Copyright Office, which effects compliance with the deposit provisions of the copyright law, was instrumental in obtaining 15,007 registrations for books, periodicals, television films, and other material, valued at \$198,455, and the remittance for the United States Treasury of \$64,912 in registration fees.

Administrative Developments

One experimental records-management innovation begun in fiscal 1958 in the constant endeavor to "conquer space" in its more mundane sense was the microfilming of current applications for registration. The practice since 1945 has been to bind

the original applications (which are still being preserved during the testing period) in volumes of 500 and 1,000. This forms a bulky record, and since it is not only the original record but a public one, there exists the hazard of alteration, damage, or destruction. Knotty problems created by the change of procedure are gradually being resolved and some of the anticipated advantages are being realized. However, the Copyright Office will be in a better position to evaluate the experiment at the end of the one-year trial.

Since the Copyright Office mails out about 300,000 pieces of mail a year, it is interested in conserving time and expense wherever possible in the interest of more prompt and effective communications. Several new informational circulars and circular letters were developed last year, to displace dictated letters wherever feasible, including new or revised printed circulars on such subjects as television programs, synopses, formats and outlines, "public domain," song poems, the Universal Copyright Convention, renewal of copyright, games, the copyright notice, and general information on copyright.

Among the publications of the Copyright Office in fiscal 1958 was *Bulletin* 30, comprising the decisions of the United States Courts involving copyright for the period 1955-56.

In order to make copyright information more readily accessible in local areas that have a concentration of copyright interests, the Copyright Office has established depositories of Copyright Office material to which are sent the back and current issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* and copies of other publications on a current basis. To the three previously established depositories were added, during fiscal 1958, the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Southern California. The others are the New York Public Library, the Chicago Bar Association Library, and the Los Angeles County Law Library.

Legal Developments

GENERAL REVISION OF THE LAW

One of the Office's major activities for the past 3 years has been research and study to produce recommendations for a general revision of the United States copyright law. This program of studies moved ahead with substantial progress under the guidance of Abe A. Goldman, Chief of Research. The program is designed to re-examine comprehensively the basic features of the present law, which is essentially the law enacted in 1909, and to analyze legal and practical problems and alternative possibilities for their solution.

Separate studies are completed or in progress on each of the major problems of substance to be reexamined. They are designed to review the historical development of the law, the present law as construed and applied by the courts, the practical operation of the present law and the problems encountered in practice, proposals heretofore made for legislative revision and the discussion of those proposals in hearings and reports, and the parallel provisions in the laws of other countries and in international copyright conventions. On the basis of that review of the background, each study then presents an objective analysis of the issues to be resolved and of alternative possibilities for resolving them.

The first draft of each major study is sent to a panel of specialists, drawn from the various groups and industries concerned with copyright, for their review and comment, and the panel members are asked to submit their views on the issues and alternative solutions. The draft is then edited in the light of the panel's comments, and the completed study, together with the views submitted by the panel, is made generally available to interested persons and groups, whose comments and views are invited.

Prior to the beginning of fiscal 1958, 3 preliminary studies of a background nature had been published, and the first drafts of 4 studies on substantive problems had been sent to the panel. During fiscal 1958 the

first drafts of 10 additional studies went to the panel. The process of receiving and reviewing the panel's comments and views and editing the first drafts was completed during fiscal 1958 for 9 studies. Copies of these, together with the views of the panel members, were made available to interested persons. The studies cover the following subjects: The compulsory license provisions, the damage provisions, duration of copyright, divisibility of copyright, unauthorized duplication of sound recordings; notice of copyright, protection of unpublished works, liability of innocent infringers, and operation of the damage provisions in practice.

The three preliminary studies previously published dealt with the following subjects: The history of United States copyright law revision, 1901-54, the moral right of the author, and the meaning of "writings" in the Constitution.

At the close of fiscal 1958, the first drafts of studies on the following subjects were in the hands of the panel members: The economic aspects of the compulsory license; fair use of copyrighted works, works made for hire and on commission; limitations on performing rights, and the economic size of the copyright industries.

Studies on some 20 other features of the copyright law were in various stages of research at the close of fiscal 1958. The more important ones on substantive problems of general interest will be sent at an early date to the panel.

Two meetings of the panel, together with committees of the American Bar Association and of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, were held, at which the general revision program and some of the substantive issues involved were discussed. The Register and other representatives of the Copyright Office also discussed the general revision program at meetings in California, Chicago, and elsewhere with bar groups and trade organizations.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Few new bills affecting copyright were presented during the Second Session of the

85th Congress. The bills introduced during the First Session which were noted in last year's annual report for the most part were not considered by the Congress during the Second Session.

H. R. 8419, which permits copyright proprietors to bring infringement actions against the Federal Government, passed the House on May 19, 1958. At the close of the fiscal year it had not yet been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The ever-present "jukebox" bill, S. 1870, was the subject of extensive hearings on April 23-25, 1958, by the Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Subcommittee reported the matter favorably to the full Committee. At the close of the fiscal year no action had been taken by that body.¹

Last year's annual report mentioned two bills whose purpose was to establish a loan service for captioned films for the deaf and to authorize the loan of these films, which originally were made available to the Library of Congress under the copyright laws. Although no action was taken on these bills, a similar bill introduced in the Senate, S. 1889, was passed by the Senate on August 23, 1957. No further action had been taken with respect to this bill at the close of the fiscal year, but a new bill, H. R. 13678, was passed on September 2, 1958, becoming Public Law 85-905 (85th Congress).

On July 23, 1957, Representative Edwin E. Willis introduced H. R. 8873, a bill for the protection of "ornamental designs of useful articles." The bill had been developed over a period of 3 years by the Coordinating Committee on Designs of the National Council for Patent Law Associations, with the Copyright and Patent Offices participating in drafting and discussing the measure. The need for more effective design legislation than that pro-

vided by the patent law has been urged for many years. More recent developments following the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Mazer v. Stein* (347 U. S. 201) have placed the Copyright Office in a difficult administrative position, and indicate clearly that general protection for designs of useful articles under the present copyright law is inappropriate. The bill was prepared in an effort to provide equitable and practical short-term protection against design piracy, while avoiding the defects of both the patent and copyright laws in this area. Since its introduction the bill has been widely disseminated and has been the subject of extensive discussion and study. It is reported that an inter-industry committee has been formed to support its basic principles. Active consideration of the problem in the next session of Congress is expected.

Senator George A. Smathers introduced as S. 2834 on August 21, 1957, a proposal to amend Section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 310), which, while not a copyright bill, would affect the operations of music publishers. The bill provided that a license for a radio or television broadcasting station should not be granted to, or held by, any person or corporation engaged directly or indirectly in the business of publishing music or of manufacturing or selling musical recordings. The bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which held extensive hearings on the measure.

Four bills, H. R. 9827, S. 2957, S. 3126, and S. 3187, sometimes referred to as the "sputnik" bills, were introduced in January 1958 in the wake of Russian missile and satellite success. They would establish organizations or foundations with appropriated funds to stimulate American scientific education by copying, abstracting, and translating scientific and technical publications, particularly Russian works. While these are not copyright bills, they may have copyright connotations, since copying, abstracting, and translation programs may be affected at times by copyright laws.

One of the few new bills of the Second Session of the Congress, H. R. 9844, in-

¹ On August 15, 1958, the full Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably on S. 1870, but added an amendment increasing the recording royalty payment on jukebox records from 2 to 4 cents.

roduced on January 8, 1958, by Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., relates to the deposit of sound recordings in the Library of Congress and provides penalties for failure to comply with the Librarian's demand. Although this bill purports to amend Title 17 of the *U. S. Code*, it is, in effect, a provision for a "depot legal" rather than strictly a copyright matter. No action was taken in connection with the bill during the year.

On February 18, 1958, Senator J. W. Fulbright introduced S 3296, which in effect would establish a "domaine public payant." It provides that all music now or hereafter in the public domain shall be the property of the United States as copyright owner and establishes a "National Music Council" to collect royalties and utilize the proceeds to encourage the creation, understanding, and appreciation of music.

Each of these new bills adds something borrowed from foreign copyright systems, reflecting recent interest in comparing foreign laws on copyright. Foreign nations likewise have considered some United States features in their current legislative programs, again demonstrating the international scope and effect of any copyright activity.

COURT DECISIONS

From the viewpoint of the Copyright Office, probably the most interesting court decision of the year was that of *Bailie & Fiddler v. Fisher*, 117 U. S. P. Q. 334 (D. C. Cir. 1958). This case began as a result of the Office's denying registration of a cardboard display-piece descriptively entitled "Self-Supporting Star-Shaped Photograph Bearing Phonograph Record." This work was rejected as not being within the "work-of-art" category for which application was made. The plaintiff sought a declaratory judgment requiring the Register to register this as a work of art. The lower court's action in sustaining the Register was upheld by the Court of Appeals.

Another example of the state of confusion existing in the area of design protection is illustrated by the case of

Vacheron & Constantin-Le Coultre Watches, Inc. v. Benrus Watch Co., Inc., 115 U. S. P. Q. 115 (D. C. S. D. N. Y. 1957). The manufacturer of a wrist watch with a distinctive dial, designed in the space-age style and called "Galaxy," sued the manufacturer of a similar watch called "Elegance Constellation" on grounds of both copyright and design patent infringement, as well as unfair competition. The watch, for which the Copyright Office had twice denied registration as a work of art, was held not copyrightable, but the court saw "nothing reprehensible" about concurrent reliance on both copyright and design patent, remarking that "The law as to the relationship between copyright and design patent claims is in an unsettled state, . . . and patent counsel are to be commended in seeking for their clients protection under both heads upon the theory that protection under the one or the other may be upheld by the courts." (On appeal (119 USPQ 189, 2d Cir. Oct. 21, 1958) the case was remanded to the district court.)

Two additional decisions have had an effect on the Office's practices and workload: *Boucher v. DuBoyes*, 253 Fed. 2d 948 (2d Cir. 1958) and *Stasny Music Corp. v. Santly-Joy Inc.*, 156 Fed. Supp. 795 (D. C. S. D. N. Y. 1957) affirmed 249 F. 2d 957 (2d Cir. 1957). In the *Boucher* case the issue was the question of the copyrightability of some costume jewelry, the validity of which the court upheld. A pair of earrings sold by the plaintiff bore the copyright notice on only one of them and the defendant attempted to urge that in view of the fact that one of a pair of earrings is sometimes used as a decorative clip, the notice should have been on each of the pair. Both courts rejected this argument, pointing out that the fact the earrings could be used singly did not mean that they were separate works of art.

The *Stasny* case illustrated the importance of complying with the notice-of-use provision. The case was dismissed because at the time of the alleged infringement plaintiff's notice of use, required under Section 1 (e), had not been filed, and

the court held that this was a complete bar to the action. The past year's increase in the recording of notices of use in the Copyright Office was doubtless influenced by this decision.

In *Gibran v. National Commission of Gibran*, 117 U. S. P. Q. 218 (2d Cir. 1958), the author had willed the royalties from his writings to his native village. At the time for renewal the author had died, leaving a will in which no executor was named. There were no widow or children, and the issue involved was whether the statute gave the renewal copyright to the author's sister, as next of kin, or whether his "administrator c t a" was the proper renewal claimant. The Court of Appeals reconsidered statements in an earlier case suggesting that an administrator c t a. has no right to renew, and, under the circumstances in this case, held that the administrator c t a. rather than the next of kin was the proper renewal claimant. The decision has focused attention on a gap in the renewal provision—one that has plagued the Copyright Office for many years.

Another renewal case was that of *Miller Music Corp. v. Charles N. Daniels, Inc.*, 116 U. S. P. Q. 92 (S. D. N. Y. 1957), which involved the renewal of the song "Moonlight and Roses." In this case one of the co-authors assigned his renewals to the plaintiff, but died prior to the renewal year. When the executor obtained the renewal and made distribution to the residuary legatees, who subsequently assigned their rights to the defendant, the plaintiff contested the validity of such renewal. The court, in granting the defendant's motion for summary judgment, held that the executor was not bound to carry out the testator's agreement, that the renewal rights are statutory, and that under the copyright law the executor is authorized to renew or dispose of the copyrights for the benefit of the legatees.

The case of *Continental Casualty Co. v. Beardsley* referred to in last year's report, which concerned the copyright of insurance forms, was appealed to the Court of Appeals during the year, 117 U. S. P. Q.

1 (7th Cir. 1958). The lower court's decision upholding the copyright ability of the form was modified and affirmed. At the end of the year a petition for certiorari was pending in the Supreme Court.

The rather unusual opinion referred to in last year's report, *Young v. Hickerson, Inc.*, 159 NYS 2d 612 (Municipal Ct. of N. Y., Bor. of Manhattan, 45th Dist. 1957), in which the Court held that a copyright notice on a photograph was sufficient to apprise an infringer of proprietary rights and the contractual relationship between the photographer and the photographed person, was overruled on appeal, 170 NYS 2d 168 (S. Ct. N. Y., App. Term, 1st Dept., 1957). The Supreme Court of the State of New York pointed out that the plaintiff's remedy was for copyright infringement, which was a Federal question, and dismissed the action on the ground that the State court lacked jurisdiction.

An interesting case which provides a rather extensive review of the activities of one of the performing rights societies, SESAC, is that of *Affiliated Music Enterprises, Inc. v. SESAC, Inc.*, 160 F. Supp. 865 (S. D. N. Y. 1958). Plaintiff filed a treble-damage action under the antitrust laws and defendant counterclaimed for unfair competition. Both actions were dismissed by the court, which hinted that the defendant might have violated the antitrust statutes by reason of its affiliation agreement and its licensing procedure but held that even though this were so, the plaintiff was not found to be hurt by the alleged action.

The Supreme Court, in the case of *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. v. Loew's, Inc.*, 356 U. S. 43 (1958), by an equally divided court upheld the lower court's decision that television comedian Jack Benny, who had performed a parody of a copyrighted motion picture, had in fact infringed the motion-picture property right. It now appears that a burlesque of a copyrighted work infringes if it reproduces the work extensively. It is interesting to note, however, that a case which arose in the same circuit as the Benny case involving burlesque by another come-

dian, Sid Caesar, was found by the District Court not to be an infringement in view of the fact that the burlesque did not adhere closely to the original copyrighted version ²

International Developments

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Among the most important events of the year, so far as international copyright developments were concerned, was the United Kingdom's ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention, which became effective on September 27, 1957. Austria's ratification, mentioned in last year's report, became effective on July 2, 1957. The greatest impact on the U. S. Copyright Office of the United Kingdom's ratification was the reduction in the number of foreign registrations, particularly in the ad interim category. It meant that books by British nationals first published in a country party to the Universal Copyright Convention other than the United States were, under the terms of the Convention, protected in this country without the requirements of United States manufacture or registration; and importation restrictions were lifted. Ad interim registrations during the fiscal year decreased 42 percent. Many problems have arisen concerning importation, since there are still circumstances calling for ad interim registration, it has been necessary to work in close liaison with the customs authorities and the publishing industry in devising practical instructions covering new situations in the international flow of literary and artistic material.

The Register of Copyrights presided over the week-long second session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee (of the Universal Copyright Convention), which met in Washington October 7-11, 1957. In addition to delegates from the 12 member countries of the Committee, there were representatives of 26 States not members of the Committee and of the Bureau of the International Unions for the

Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, the Organization of American States, and Unesco, at the final meeting the Director General of Unesco was the speaker. A full report of the proceedings of the Committee was later published by Unesco.

India and Argentina had representatives at the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee meeting, and they announced their countries' intention to ratify the Convention shortly. These countries had amended their copyright laws in the respects necessary to become parties to the Convention, and, effective January 21, 1958, and February 13, 1958, respectively, India and Argentina became the 28th and 29th States to adhere to the UCC.

Every UCC ratification or accession has been preceded by lengthy and learned deliberation and debate on enabling domestic legislation required by the Convention for its effectuation. The desire to take advantage of the international reciprocity offered by the Convention has created new interest in copyright law all over the world. Many nations have brought their laws up to date and are continually studying new features to accommodate technological advances.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AND TREATIES OF THE WORLD

A great help in the comparative study of copyright laws has been the compilation *Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World*, published by Unesco and the Bureau of National Affairs in looseleaf form in 1956. The Copyright Office continued last year to assist the publishers in collecting and editing supplementary material for this work. The first (1958) annual supplement was distributed early in 1958, and work on the second supplement was substantially completed.

NEIGHBORING RIGHTS

Earlier in this report mention was made of performers, the part they can play in the international scene, and the relationship of copyright. This relationship raises the interesting problem of the so-called "neigh-

² *Columbia Pictures Corp v NBC*, 137 F Supp 348 (S D Cal 1955)

boring rights" (those rights said to be "neighboring" on or related to copyright), which were briefly mentioned in last year's report and on which there is continuing activity throughout the world. Performing artists, record manufacturers, and broadcasters, who add something of value to intellectual properties, are not protected by many existing copyright statutes. Three international organizations have been actively engaged in studying the problem and preparing proposals for the possible international protection of these "neighboring" rights, namely, Unesco, the Berne Bureau (The Bureaux of the International Unions for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property), and the International Labor Organization. Two draft conventions have been drawn, one prepared jointly under the auspices of Unesco and the Berne Bureau, and the other sponsored by the International Labor Organization. During the past year these two documents were submitted to the governments of member countries for comment. The United States' reply, submitted on October 16, 1957, through the State Department, made no comments or suggestions on specific substantive provisions of the draft agreements, which differ on fundamental issues and basic principles, but suggested that "any agreement on 'neighboring rights' should be based upon concepts of intellectual property and be developed in close interrelation with the existing international copyright conventions," and that the Monaco draft "represents a sounder basis for further discussions." Comments were also submitted by 40 other countries.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION OF 1946

In April 1958 President Eisenhower sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the inter-American copyright convention signed at Washington on June 22, 1946

The United States had never ratified this convention.

Staff Activities

Members of the Copyright Office staff have devoted much of their extracurricular time to professional work to increase their knowledge and to promote better relations between the Office and the public with which it deals. Its catalogers are active in such library organizations as the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, the Music Library Association, and the Institute on Catalog Code Revision, and its lawyers have participated actively in bar associations, serving on copyright committees and panels, and taking part in symposia, as well as speaking before special groups. Others have contributed to the *Bulletin of the Copyright Society of the U. S. A.*, to yearbooks, and to various foreign and domestic periodicals.

Barbara A. Ringer, Assistant Chief of the Examining Division, received a citation from the William A. Jump Memorial Foundation "in recognition of her exemplary achievement and special contribution to the efficiency and prestige of the public service." She was particularly commended for her outstanding contributions and exceptional skill in connection with the development of H. R. 8873, the new draft design bill.

The Register and other representatives of the Copyright Office met on various occasions with committees of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and with California and Illinois Bar groups, as well as with various other trade and professional groups, to discuss copyright problems.

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1954-58

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
A	Books					
	(a) Printed in the United States: Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	46, 608 3, 294	49, 142 3, 746	49, 373 3, 490	48, 811 3, 214	53, 275 3, 355
	Total . . .	49, 902	52, 888	52, 863	52, 025	56, 630
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign lan- guage	3, 697	3, 694	3, 115	2, 915	2, 937
	(c) English books registered for ad- interim copyright . . .	1, 458	1, 578	1, 454	1, 777	1, 030
	Total . . .	55, 057	58, 160	57, 432	56, 717	60, 597
B	Periodicals (numbers) . . .	60, 667	59, 448	58, 576	59, 724	60, 691
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	769	813	771	1, 003	852
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical composi- tions . . .	3, 527	3, 493	3, 329	2, 764	2, 754
E	Musical compositions . . .	58, 213	57, 527	58, 330	59, 614	66, 515
F	Maps	2, 390	2, 013	2, 242	2, 084	1, 614
G	Works of art, models or designs	3, 170	3, 456	4, 168	4, 557	5, 019
H	Reproductions of works of art	572	900	785	914	1, 044
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 300	1, 350	1, 132	699	683
J	Photographs . . .	1, 049	1, 105	1, 408	964	1, 037
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations (KK) Commercial prints and labels	4, 103 10, 784	3, 793 10, 505	3, 306 9, 491	3, 409 8, 687	3, 413 8, 924
L	Motion-picture photoplays . . .	1, 170	1, 216	1, 659	1, 967	2, 451
M	Motion pictures not photoplays . . .	1, 386	1, 434	1, 353	1, 231	748
R	Renewals of all classes . . .	18, 508	19, 519	20, 926	21, 473	22, 593
	Total . . .	222, 665	224, 732	224, 908	225, 807	238, 935

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for the Fiscal Years 1954-58

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations
1954	\$913, 663 78	\$871, 463 50	222, 665	4, 159
1955	941, 365 75	881, 017 00	224, 732	2, 067
1956	930, 351 82	881, 612 50	224, 908	176
1957	938, 408 70	892, 612 50	225, 807	899
1958	992, 865 59	945, 231 50	238, 935	13, 128
Total	\$4, 716, 655 64	\$4, 471, 937 00	1, 137, 047	.

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1954-58

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
A	Books					
	(a) Printed in the United States					
	Books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc	93, 216	98, 284	98, 746	97, 622	106, 550
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	3, 294	3, 746	3, 490	3, 214	3, 355
	Total	96, 510	102, 030	102, 236	100, 836	109, 905
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	6, 954	6, 846	5, 823	5, 326	5, 404
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	2, 557	2, 697	2, 504	3, 028	1, 689
	Total	106, 021	111, 573	110, 563	109, 190	116, 998
B	Periodicals	121, 312	118, 838	117, 122	119, 390	121, 362
C	Lectures, sermons, etc	769	813	771	1, 003	852
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3, 990	4, 020	3, 862	3, 260	3, 212
E	Musical compositions	74, 387	74, 907	75, 815	76, 825	84, 445
F	Maps	4, 779	4, 026	4, 484	4, 167	3, 228
G	Works of art, models or designs	4, 574	5, 172	6, 664	7, 520	8, 861
H	Reproductions of works of art	1, 082	1, 774	1, 554	1, 814	2, 076
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 992	2, 043	1, 779	1, 111	1, 099
J	Photographs	1, 740	1, 850	2, 387	1, 647	1, 547
K	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations	29, 772	28, 581	25, 590	24, 188	24, 667
L	Motion-picture photoplays	2, 265	2, 382	3, 293	3, 933	4, 897
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 576	2, 707	2, 518	2, 215	1, 364
	Total	355, 259	358, 686	356, 402	356, 263	374, 608

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1958

Balance on hand July 1, 1957 .		\$208,574 13	
Gross receipts July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958 .		992,865 59	
Total to be accounted for			<u>1,201,439 72</u>
Refunded	\$43,671 90		
Checks returned unpaid	987 75		
Deposited as earned fees	934,748 00		
Balance carried over to July 1, 1958.			
Fees earned in June 1958 but not deposited until July 1958	\$85,642 50		
Unfinished business balance	21,504. 58		
Deposit accounts balance .	114,884 99		
	<u>222,032 07</u>		<u>1,201 439 72</u>
Registrations for prints and labels	8,924	53,544 00	
Registrations for published works	143,419	573,676 00	
Registrations for unpublished works	52,892	211,568 00	
Registrations for renewals	22,593	45,186 00	
Total number of registrations ¹	227,828		
Fees for registrations		883,974 00	
Fees for recording assignments	\$24,504 00		
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship	10,428 00		
Fees for notices of user recorded	10,453 50		
Fees for certified documents	2,348 00		
Fees for searches made	13,524 00		
		61,257 50	
Total fees earned			<u>\$945,231 50</u>

¹ Excludes 11,107 registrations made under Public Law 84

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR FISHER

Register of Copyrights

WASHINGTON, D C,

October 3, 1958

APPENDIXES

Appendix I. Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1958

Membership Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the close of fiscal 1958 were

Ex officio members

Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, Secretary

Theodore Francis Green, Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library

Appointive Members

Benjamin M. McKelway (reappointed for the period March 9, 1958 to March 9, 1963)

Agnes E. Meyer (reappointed for the period May 25, 1955 to March 9, 1960)

Gifts and Bequests Accepted During Fiscal 1958

Additional gifts were received from Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall for the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation (for music) and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. [Mrs. Whittall arranged for the termination of a trust and the distribution of the principal to the Library of Congress Trust Fund, to be divided into two equal parts, for the purposes of the foundation and the Fund. The property was last appraised on November 22, 1957, when the market value was approximately \$636,000. Terminating and outstanding expenses of the trust were estimated to be somewhat in excess of \$10,000.]

Changes in Investments

The following changes in investments held by the Board occurred during fiscal 1958, and the net proceeds were deposited in the Permanent Loan account.

Bequest of Archer M. Huntington Fund In March, 1958 the Treasury reported the sale of nine United States of America 2¼ percent Treasury Bonds in the amount of \$10,000 each, due September 15, 1956–1959. The net proceeds of the principal amounted to \$90,140.63.

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation On April 1, 1958 \$30,000 in United States Savings, Series G, 2½ percent Bonds matured.

Meetings of the Board The annual meeting for fiscal 1958 had to be delayed until after the close of the year. The Board met in the Office of the Librarian of Congress on July 25, 1958. At this session the Board confirmed the poll votes taken since its last meeting on March 6, 1956, discussed the possible need for reexamination of the investments held by the Board and approved the annual reports for the Board for fiscal 1956 and 1957. The Board approved the following resolution concerning the Carnegie Corporation Grant for the Chair of Fine Arts:

RESOLVED, that the Librarian of Congress, as Secretary of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, be authorized to enter in the name of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board a petition to the Courts of the United States for a *cy pres* ruling concerning the conditions now governing the grant of the Carnegie Corporation to the Library of Congress for the maintenance of the Chair of Fine Arts, to permit the promotion and encouragement of interest and understanding of the fine arts in this country through a) measures designed to establish or strengthen professional liaison in the field of fine arts with cultural institutions, associations, and individuals, b) special facilities for the benefit of scholars in the field of fine arts, c) projects in the fine arts of special interest to the general public, and d) payment of honoraria for services rendered in connection with the Chair of Fine Arts.

The Board approved the continuation of the present distribution of the Huntington Fund between the Chair of Poetry in the English Language and the Hispanic Society Room, and agreed that the use of the Hispanic Society Room should be left to the discretion of the Librarian of Congress as long as such use is within the general framework of the wishes of the donor.

Summary of Activities, Fiscal 1958, Supported by Funds Held by the Board

1. Support of 5 Chairs. American History, Aeronautics, Geography, Music, Poetry in the English Language
2. Support of consultant work on Hispanic materials, special exhibit programs, American letters, the National Union Catalog, the Legislative Reference Service, and shelving operations
3. Support of work connected with the acquisition of Hispanic publications
4. Purchase of Hispanic materials for the Library's collections.
5. Purchase of Slavic materials for the Library's collections
6. Support of work concerned with interpretation of Spanish and Portuguese materials.
7. Support of grants for musical research and performance of music under the Coolidge Foundation
8. Commissioning of original music works, the manuscripts of which will be added to the Library's collections
9. Publication of a lecture on music
10. Presentation of concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium under the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation (for music)
11. Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows in the Library
12. Presentation of poetry and literature readings in the Coolidge Auditorium under the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Fund for Poetry and Literature
13. Purchase of one flute, repair, and preservation of the flutes in the Dayton C Miller Collection, and purchase of material pertaining to flutes
14. Furtherance of work for the blind
15. Presentation of the 16th National Exhibition of Prints
16. Purchase of 668 prints for addition to the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection in the Library
17. Maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room
18. Support of bibliographical and other work concerned with South Asian materials in the Library
19. Presentation of a lecture on Islamic architecture
20. Acquisition and preparation for service of microfilm and other reproductions of manuscript material on American history in European archives
21. Support of work on the processing and service of American historical materials.
22. Honoraria to 4 members of the Library staff for responsibilities additional to their regular duties, undertaken in connection with the concert program and the poetry readings

Summary of Income and Obligations

	Permanent Loan Account	Investment Account	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1957	\$169,166 00	\$26,191 56	\$195,357 56
Adjustment for 1957 obligations.	1,204 35	2 55	1,206 90
Income, fiscal 1958	146,942 38	16,523 92	163,466 30
Available for obligation, fiscal 1958	\$317,312 73	\$42,718 03	\$360,030 76
Obligations, fiscal 1958	131,205 31	25,908 39	157,113 70
Carried forward to fiscal 1959	\$186,107 42	\$16,809 64	\$202,917 06

Appendix II. Statistics of Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

A. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1957	Pieces, 1958
1 By purchase from—		
Appropriated funds		
Air Research	5	10
Copyright Office Reference Materials	1,800	2,953
Increase of the Law Library	62,681	52,992
Increase of the Library of Congress General	444,776	373,768
Legislative Reference Service		10,406
Gift Funds		
Aaronsohn	9	
Anonymous		3
Astia (TID)	18	40
Babine Fund	2	40
Blake	2	
Bourne Fund		3
Camera Eye	17	28
Confidential	13	26
Dixie Container Corp	30	
Ford Foundation	3,279	280
Friends of Music	3	
Gitelson Fund	55	6
Guggenheim Fund		12
Houghton Fund	3	2
Hubbard Fund	12	66
Huntington Fund	3,349	2,678
Loeb Fund .	1	1
Miller Fund	4	2
Pennell Fund	438	668
Semitic Fund	17	
Stern Fund		77
Whittall Fund		39
Wilbur Fund	1,707	568
Total	518,221	444,668
2 By virtue of law from—		
Books for the blind	2,611	3,039
Copyright	356,263	374,608
Public Printer	542,766	594,050
Smithsonian Institution, regular deposit	5,086	5,176
Total	906,726	976,873
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies .	3,875	2,433
State agencies	105,300	103,790
Transfers from Federal agencies	2,517,324	1,673,321
Total .	2,626,499	1,779,544
4 By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange	21,478	17,822
Foreign governments (including international exchange)	434,366	440,108
Total	455,844	457,930
5 By gift from individual and unofficial sources	796,031	852,632
Total Receipts	5,303,321	4,511,647

**B ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE
LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958**

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Volumes and pamphlets	281,760	353,702	11,057,773	11,411,475
Bound newspaper volumes	3,094	2,374	159,015	161,389
Manuscripts (pieces)	361,707	218,264	15,469,572	15,687,836
Maps and views	28,251	69,898	2,317,388	2,387,286
Microcards	6,997	8,648	27,016	35,664
Microprint cards	12,026	18,220	82,144	100,364
Microfilms (reels and strips)	12,975	20,286	134,762	155,048
Motion pictures (reels)	3,016	3,051	118,832	121,883
Music (volumes and pieces)	32,566	30,386	1,958,186	1,988,572
Phonograph recordings (records)	3,553	2,781	101,490	104,271
Talking books for the blind	15,693	19,374	395,494	414,868
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	19,875	22,989	2,946,854	2,969,843
Prints and reproductions (pieces)	330	¹ -712	583,591	582,879
Other (broadside, photostats, posters, etc)	5,139	18,019	766,522	784,541
Total	786,982	787,280	36,118,639	36,905,919

¹ Material disposed of as not suitable for the collections

C ADDITIONS TO AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE ORIENTALIA COLLECTIONS

	Volumes and pamphlets			Bound newspaper volumes		
	Additions		Total contents 1958	Additions		Total contents 1958
	1957	1958		1957	1958	
Far Eastern Languages						
Chinese	6,768	7,100	315,528	0	0	477
Japanese ¹	8,597	7,165	1,418,541	0	0	258
Korean	842	312	9,129	0	0	0
Total	16,207	14,577	743,198	0	0	735
Near East Languages						
Arabic	565	712	13,802	5	0	420
Armenian	197	120	2,617	0	29	59
Georgian		122	122	0	0	0
Persian	338	473	3,651	23	17	410
Turkish	603	465	9,258	2	0	2
Other	356	15	2,321	0	0	48
Total	2,059	1,907	31,771	30	46	939
South Asia Languages						
Assamese	0	0	10	0	0	0
Bengali	265	215	1,685	0	0	48
Ceylonese	4	9	174	0	0	17
Gujarati	22	21	1,051	0	0	92
Hindi	384	363	2,383	0	0	155
Kannada	0	4	146	0	0	17
Marathi	715	103	1,322	0	0	26
Nepali	12	8	610	0	0	2
Punjabi	0	1	121	0	0	11
Sanskrit	12	73	2,156	0	0	0
Tamil	11	21	374	0	0	56
Telugu	11	4	85	0	0	34
Tibetan	0	0	951	0	0	0
Urdu	410	223	1,827	0	0	204
Other	6	11	111	0	0	76
Total	1,852	1,056	13,006	0	0	738
Southeast Asia Languages						
Burmese	88	100	1,894	0	0	0
Cambodian	43	1	162	0	0	0
Indonesian	362	142	2,022	0	0	0
Laotian	24	5	79	0	0	0
Malay	14	3	101	0	0	0
Tagalog	8	23	161	0	0	0
Thai	249	94	6,159	0	0	0
Vietnamese	54	22	337	0	0	0
Other	0	0	226	0	0	0
Total	842	390	11,141	0	0	0
Hebraica	1,205	2,353	58,979	0	0	262
Total	22,165	20,283	858,095	30	46	2,674

¹ This total allows for the transfer to the National Library of Medicine of 1,790 volumes during 1957-58

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958

	1957	1958
Lists and offers scanned	45, 142	45, 807
Items searched	51, 245	79, 147
Recommendations made for acquisitions	65, 869	68, 457
Items accessioned	1, 588, 603	1, 647, 325
Items disposed of	2, 334, 214	2, 936, 110
Total man-hours devoted to acquisitions	25, 474	24, 566

E. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, LAW LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958

	1957	1958
Lists and offers scanned	1, 822	1, 496
Items searched	21, 294	19, 608
Recommendations made for acquisition	4, 380	4, 713

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958

	1957	1958
Order Division		
Evaluations	744	771
Reference inquiries answered	2, 083	1, 737
Order Section:		
Titles searched	23, 840	29, 674
Purchase requisitions acted upon	32, 870	39, 586
Pieces accessioned	107, 333	111, 169
Invoices:		
Received	10, 248	10, 906
Cleared	10, 386	10, 504
On hand at end of period	447	849
Serial Record Division		
Serial parts processed		
Pieces processed	1, 625, 641	1, 365, 332
Volumes added to classified collections	29, 566	18, 279
Total serial parts processed	1, 655, 207	1, 383, 611
Reference inquiries handled:		
Telephone inquiries	41, 767	36, 624
Personal and written inquiries	2, 851	5, 339
Total reference inquiries handled	¹ 44, 618	41, 963
New entries made	¹ 20, 123	14, 470
Materials awaiting disposition:		
Pieces awaiting first search	18, 511	10, 500
Pieces awaiting further search	1, 419	2, 105
Pieces awaiting cataloging	1, 123	741
Total awaiting disposition	21, 053	13, 346

¹ Adjusted figure.

F. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT,
FISCAL YEARS 1957 AND 1958—Continued

	1957	1958
Exchange and Gift Division		
Exchange Sections		
Correspondence	6,472	6,176
Requests sent (form letters)	14,524	17,450
Acknowledgments (form letters)	16,184	17,621
Incoming pieces handled	4,785,100	4,052,610
Outgoing pieces handled		
Exchange	799,705	856,863
Transfer	70,764	73,792
Donations to institutions	57,303	73,621
Sales	699	43
Pulping	2,959,384	² 4,894,077
Total	3,887,855	5,898,396
Gift Section		
Correspondence	4,099	3,927
Requests sent (form letters)	9,869	11,287
Acknowledgments (form letters)	3,636	3,266
Incoming pieces handled [*]		
Gift Section	497,122	584,225
Manuscript Division	298,909	268,407
Total	796,031	852,632
Unaccessioned gift items (estimate)	15,000	
Monthly Checklist of State Publications [*]		
Items listed for publication	12,866	12,065
Items requested	2,085	2,441
Incoming pieces handled	67,904	66,113

² This total includes unwanted items from large quantities of accumulated unprocessed materials in the custody of the Reference Department custodial divisions reviewed by the staff of these divisions and the Selection Officer, such as copyright deposits, unbound newspapers, LC publications, WPA nonbook materials, and transfers from Federal agencies